**FBIS** **DAILY REPORT**

# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 31 MAY 1984

### Gulf Conflict

*Khark Siege* — Iraqi aircraft attacked a "big maritime target" in the exclusion zone south of Khark Island, a military spokesman announced in a statement reported by INA. The planes scored accurate and effective hits, he added. Meanwhile, Iraq warned that it will "destroy" Khark Island if Iran launches a new "aggression" on the Iraqi border and if it continues to reject a peaceful solution to the conflict, according to an article in *ATH-THAWRAH* cited by INA. *ATH-THAWRAH* stated that the siege of Khark and other Iranian ports will be intensified in the next few days, adding that Iraq has postponed the destruction of the island to allow time for further peace efforts and to give the Iranian leaders a "last chance" to reconsider their stands.

*Diplomatic Developments* — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz delivered a message from President Saddam Husayn to King Fahd during a short visit to Saudi Arabia, INA and SPA noted. In Kuwait a Defense Ministry source cited by KUNA refused to comment on reports that Kuwait has expressed interest in purchasing Stinger antiaircraft missiles from the United States. A source in the ministry also disclosed that the Kuwaiti defense minister discussed his forthcoming visit to the USSR during a meeting with the Soviet ambassador, according to KUNA.

*PDRY Statement* — A PDRY Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Aden radio denounced U.S. military movements in the Gulf as preparations for military intervention in the internal affairs of Gulf countries. The statement called on the parties concerned to end the war and stressed the need for freedom of navigation and respect for the sovereignty of Gulf countries.

### Iran

*Khomeyni Speech* — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, in remarks reported by Tehran radio, warned the clergy and other public speakers to remain united, asserting that if their words give rise to differences they will be reprimanded by Islam. He observed that differences among the clergy will lead to divisions within the nation and expressed concern over "mysterious hands" which seek to exacerbate such differences. Khomeyni asserted that the United States knows that it lacks the courage to enter Iran, adding that Iran should instead be afraid of U.S. "agents" inside the country who seek to create division.

*Gendarmerie Operation* — Three Gendarmerie divisions assisted by government forces are carrying out operations against "counterrevolutionaries" in Kordestan and Western Azarbayjan, according to remarks by the Gendarmerie commander reported by Tehran radio. The commander claimed that 200 "counterrevolutionaries," including a number of their "ringleaders," have been killed in the ongoing operation which began on 17 May.

### Lebanon

The government's policy statement was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on 31 May by Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The statement, broadcast textually by Beirut radio, reaffirms faith in a nonaligned foreign policy "without abandoning our friendships ... or our affiliation with the Arab and international families which we cannot do without." The government plans to create a security force "that will guarantee the extention of the state's sovereignty over every inch of territory under occupation," rehabilitate and strengthen the Army, and draft a new constitution within the next year.

Earlier, after a Cabinet meeting which approved details of the security arrangements plan to be submitted to the Chamber, Karami blamed the Phalangist Lebanese Forces for beginning a wave of kidnappings at the crossing points between East and West Beirut, according to Beirut radio. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon criticized Karami for making "false accusations" and held the Amal Movement responsible for the kidnappings.

### Syria

Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko received Vice President Rif'at al-Asad on 31 May, TASS reported. The talks took place in the friendly and cordial atmosphere that characterizes Soviet-Syrian relations, the agency added. The Syrian religious trusts minister and the chairman of the Soviet Council for Religious Affairs issued a joint statement stressing the need for a "peace conference" attended by senior religious leaders from Asia, Africa, Europe, and America, according to SANA. Meanwhile, the Syrian minister of state for planning affairs described the recent meetings of the Syrian-Soviet joint cooperation committee as successful, noting that the two sides signed several protocols and contracts on construction work, SANA reported.

### PLO Affairs

The Fatah Central Committee met in Tunis to draw up a comprehensive plan for the reorganization of "legitimate Palestinian structures and institutions," Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. The radio added that the committee would also discuss the results of Fatah's dialogue with the PFLP and DFLP as well as issues concerning "Palestinian struggle action."

Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan disclosed that the planned PNC meeting will take place in the second week of July, according to KUNA.

### Afghanistan

The Panjsher district has been cleared of "counterrevolutionary" elements and is now ready for the return of its inhabitants, Kabul radio announced.

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## 'Arafat Receives Message From Soviet Leaders

*LD301914 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1827 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Tunis, 30 May (SPA) — The PLO representative in Tunis, (Hakam Bal'awi), today received a message for the PLO Executive Committee chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, from the Soviet leaders. The message was delivered by the Soviet ambassador in Tunis, Vselovod Kizichenko, during a meeting with (Bal'awi) during which they discussed the Arab situation and developments in the Palestine issue. WAFA did not disclose the contents of the message, but described it as important.

## AR-RAYAH Interviews 'Arafat on Mideast Issues

*GF300939 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0823 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Doha, 30 May (WAKH) — Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has reiterated the necessity of stopping the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said: We have to start looking for the means to stop this war and prevent its escalation beyond the serious stage it has already reached, and then we have to search for an exit out of it. In a statement to the Qatari newspaper *AR-RAYAH* which was published today, Mr 'Arafat pointed out that stopping this war will create the opportunity to direct all efforts toward the main danger — the Zionist aggression. He said that other than the two parties of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Palestinians are the ones who have been harmed most as a result of this catastrophe which has affected the entire Islamic nation.

Mr 'Arafat denied anew that he announced his readiness to recognize the Zionist enemy and hold direct negotiations with it. He said all that he said was to the letter and that he called for convening an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to be attended by the members of the Security Council and by the parties concerned. Mr 'Arafat expressed optimism that this invitation will be successful. He said that the Chinese and Soviet leaderships expressed unlimited support for the idea of holding the international conference and that many European countries have informed him of their readiness to support the idea. Although the U.S. and Israel still reject the idea, this can be overcome through hard struggle and unlimited world pressure, he said.

Mr 'Arafat warned against the dangers that will result if the Israeli Labor Party comes to power in the Zionist entity. He said: The existence of the Likud hawks in power reflects the real image of Zionism, whereas in a Labor Party era we shall face political threats no less than the massacres perpetrated by the Likud government against the Palestinian people. He said that Palestinian-Jordanian relations are proceeding well and that cooperation is very close. "We consider ourselves bound to Jordan through special ties by virtue of the cohesiveness between our peoples, and this relationship will crystallize in a confederal formula in the future."

Mr 'Arafat described the recent events in the Palestinian arena as being the tax of democracy which the Palestinian people chose for themselves and which they are proud of. Stressing that the Palestinians are not suffering from frustration and that they are not in a state of loss and that the attempt to gather the political cards is going on, Mr 'Arafat said that the existence of differences is a natural thing. He affirmed that armed struggle is the first option which will not be overcome by any other option, stressing that any people who freely choose to drop the gun of struggle are a people who sentence themselves to extinction or to containment. Mr 'Arafat stressed that the Palestinian dialogue which is going on now is successful and that its results will be disclosed. He said: "All the brothers in the Palestinian factions were at the highest level of responsibility when they discussed various political and organizational issues," indicating in this regard that the PNC will meet at the beginning of July.

He explained that relations with Syria have achieved progress by virtue of Arab and international mediation, which included mediation by Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, and Algeria. However, he said, the matter requires more follow-up and additional efforts. As for relations with the Soviet Union, he said that these relations entered a new stage following the visit to Moscow by the Fatah Central Committee delegation. He said the visit was successful and that it clarified many obscure matters. He said the problems were discussed with much seriousness and this will be reflected in a positive Soviet role in the coming stage. He pointed out at the same time that he may visit the Soviet Union after the PNC meeting.

## 'Arafat on PLO Efforts To Halt Gulf War

*JN291807 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that what is currently taking place in the region is a confirmation of the statement he made during the siege of Beirut in 1982: the volcano in the Middle East will not simmer down. In a news conference he held in Kuwait yesterday, Abu 'Ammar said that he is making this Gulf tour in order to consult with the Gulf states' governments on the current escalation in the Iraqi-Iranian war and its implications for the region. He added that he had contacted the ICO Good Offices Committee members and invited them to hold a meeting in order to resume their work toward halting the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said that he had some ideas, which he explained to the leaders of Bangladesh, Senegal, and Guinea in their capacity as members of the ICO Good Offices Committee, and reiterated that these ideas will be discussed during the next ICO committee meeting which will be held in Jidda on 10 June 1984.

Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the Palestinian initiative aims at halting the war, not adopting a decision that calls on the warring sides to halt it. He noted that he sent a message to Mrs Gandhi in her capacity as the present chairman of the Nonaligned Movement in order to reactivate the nonaligned committee's efforts to halt the war.

## 'Arafat Notes Coming Palestinian Meeting

*JN291746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] In a news conference he held in Kuwait yesterday, Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said that the Fatah Central

Committee will meet within the next 48 hours to discuss the arrangements for holding the Palestinian popular conference, the details of the Algiers dialogue, and the current contacts with Jordan. He denied that Algeria had stipulated reaching a Palestinian consensus for approving the hosting of the PNC. He reaffirmed his call for holding an international conference to resolve the Middle East conflict under UN auspices, provided that all parties concerned attend it.

### KUNA on Fatah Meeting

*LD301542 Kuwait KUNA in English 1050 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Tunis, May 30 (KUNA) — Central Committee of the major Palestinian commando movement, Fatah, will sit here later Wednesday in the presence of leader of the organization and PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat in preparation for the Fatah general congress.

Well informed Palestinian sources told KUNA that the committee members will debate latest developments on the Palestinian arena and the movement's internal situation. They noted that no fixed date was yet announced for convening the congress.

The sources, however, pointed out that the session might be adjourned until Thursday if four of its members, currently outside Tunis, could not return tonight here. The four members are Khalil al-Wazir, Mahmud 'Abbas, Salim az-Zan'un, and Rafiq an-Natshah. 'Arafat returned here Tuesday night from a tour in a number of Arab capitals that included Saudi Arbaia, Algeria, Jordan, Kuwait, and Qatar. The sources elaborated that the conferees will discuss the details of Fatah delegation's scheduled meeting with a number of Palestinian opposition commando representatives in Aden on June 8.

The opposition elements represent the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party.

### Fatah Committee Begins Work

*JN301806 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee held a meeting in Tunis today to draw up a comprehensive plan in order to reorganize the legitimate Palestinian structures and institutions. This is in addition to discussing the results of the Palestinian dialogue that was held in Algiers and the coming meeting in Aden.

The committee will also discuss a number of issues dealing with the Palestinian struggle action in various fields in order to further develop and step up this action. These issues also deal with the conditions of our Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland, the criminal and arbitrary Zionist authorities' onslaught against our people there, and the means of entrenching confrontation of occupation in order to strengthen our people's steadfastness against all the Zionist occupation plans and criminal practices.

### PNC To Choose New Executive Body in July

*LD301913 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Khalid al-Hasan, alias Abu Sa'id, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the PNC and member of the Fatah Central Committee, has stated that the second week of July has been fixed for the meeting of the PNC. In a statement to the press, he said that the PNC will discuss the organization of Palestinian internal relations and will elect the new PLO Executive Committee. He said that preparations are going on for the holding of a general meeting of Fatah likely in the fall.

### Al-Wazir Holds Arens Responsible for Deaths

*JN301742 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has affirmed that the Zionist crime which was perpetrated against the Palestinian strugglers — heroes of the 12 April 1984 bus operation — and which resulted in exterminating them in a Zionist intelligence prison near the site of the operation was carried out at the direct orders of both the Zionist defense minister and chief of staff. He added that it was not necessary to conduct an investigation in order to reach this conclusion. Abu Jihad said that by doing such a thing, the Zionists believed that they would subjugate Palestinian fighters and prevent them from pursuing their struggle. He added: It is obvious to us that regardless of its size, Zionist terrorism will not intimidate our fighters who will continue to boldly confront the continuing Zionist strikes against the Palestinian people — our people who are currently subjugated to Zionist occupation.

### Fatah's Khalaf Addresses Engineers Conference

*JN301803 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, made a speech at the opening session of the General Confederation of Palestinian Engineers Higher Council which began its work in Tunis the night before last. In his speech, Abu Iyad reviewed the latest results of the intra-Palestinian talks in Algiers and explained in detail the current consultations between the PLO and Jordan, Palestinian-Arab relations, and results of the Fatah delegation's visit to the USSR.

## Reportage on Palestinian Resistance Efforts

### 'Zionist Enemy Agent' Executed

*JN251744 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 May 84*

[Text] Within the framework of continuing operations Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint resistance men are carrying out against the Zionist forces of invasion and their agents in various occupied Lebanese territories, resistance men executed Zionist enemy agent Hasan Shur after observing all of his movements. The execution took place as the agent Hasan Shur was walking on Madame Curie Street in the Ra's Beirut area. One of the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint resistance men fired a volley of bullets at him, killing him instantly. After successfully carrying out the operation, the resistance member placed a note signed by the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint movement near the agent's body, warning all Zionist enemy agents against their continued collaboration with the Zionist enemy. The note also contained the reason for executing the agent Hasan Shur — his collusion with a group of Zionist agents in occupied southern Lebanon in assassinating a nationalist movement element.

### 3 Israeli Patrols Attacked

*JN261746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 May 84*

[Text] Despite the Zionist siege of the southern Lebanese areas and the Zionists' repressive terrorist measures against Palestinian citizens in Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, particularly the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp, Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men resumed their operations against Zionist occupation forces and positions in southern Lebanon. A group of the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men detonated remote-controlled explosive charges on the highway near the Az-Zahrani River while a Zionist military patrol was passing on the highway. The explosion caused heavy casualties among the ranks of the Zionist patrol. A Zionist spokesman admitted this daring operation and, as usual, refused to disclose his losses. The spokesman said that the Israeli forces immediately cordoned off the area and launched a large-scale arrest campaign against the citizens on the pretext of interrogating them.

Another group of the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men has attacked a Zionist patrol near the city of Tyre. Several Zionist personnel were either killed or wounded in the attack, which was carried out with machine guns and rocket missiles. The Zionist spokesman, who admitted this operation, refused to disclose his losses. He said that the area was cordoned and that the Israeli forces there were reinforced in anticipation of more resistance operations. He added that his forces launched a futile large-scale campaign to search for those who carried out the operation. Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol near the town of Al-Ansariyah. The attack, which was carried out with machine guns and hand grenades, destroyed one of the aggressor military patrol's vehicles, and killed or wounded several of its occupants. The Zionist spokesman also admitted this attack. He refused to disclose the losses and pointed out that his forces carried out a large-scale campaign in the area to search for the hero resistance men, who returned safely to base.

### Israelis Attacked in Nabulus

*JN271734 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland have carried out a daring armed attack on a concentration of Zionist occupation forces in Nabulus in the occupied West Bank. Several Zionist enemy soldiers were killed or wounded in this attack, which was carried out with automatic weapons. The enemy radio reported this daring attack by our revolutionaries, but said only that one Israeli soldier was killed and another was wounded. The radio added that the Israeli forces immediately surrounded the area, brought in reinforcements, and mounted a large-scale search campaign at the scene of attack. However, our revolutionaries returned safely to their bases.

Our revolutionaries in the occupied homeland also planted explosive charges on a road near Masada on the Dead Sea. The explosive charges went off when two Zionist military buses passed over them, killing or wounding many of the passengers on the two buses. The enemy radio, which also reported this incident, claimed that only the drivers of the two buses were wounded. The radio added that enemy forces surrounded the area in order to track down our revolutionaries. However, this was of no avail.

### 3 Israeli Soldiers Killed

*JN271803 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men have carried out a daring operation against a Zionist military patrol in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' valley. A group of resistance men attacked two Zionist Jeeps with rockets and automatic weapons, destroying the two vehicles and killing or wounding its occupants. A Zionist military spokesman reported the incident, but claimed that only three Zionist soldiers were killed and two others were wounded. The spokesman said that enemy forces searched the area for resistance men. However, this was of no avail.

### Israeli Military Bus Attacked

*JN281733 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] Our revolutionaries yesterday afternoon attacked an Israeli military bus near the Al-Ibrahimi mosque in Hebron with Molotov cocktails, shattering the windows of the bus and wounding several of its passengers. The Zionist enemy radio made no mention of any casualties, but said that the Israeli forces besieged the area in search of those who perpetrated the attack. Our revolutionaries returned safely to their bases.

### Israeli Military Position 'Demolished'

*JN291804 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men blew up a Zionist military position near the northern entrance to Sidon in southern Lebanon. Using explosive charges, machine guns, and rockets, the hero resistance men demolished the Zionist military position and killed or wounded the enemy soldiers in it. Following the explosion, Zionist Army units were put on the alert and launched flares in the area. Military vehicles were seen passing between the municipal playground and the Teachers Institute in Sidon searching for resistance men, but their attempts were in vain.

### PFLP Executes 'Zionist Agent'

*JN302045 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2010 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Damascus, 30 May (SANA) — The Palestinian revolutionaries recently executed a Zionist agent in the Palestinian city of Al-Majdal. A PFLP information source, who released the news today, said that agent Isma'il Madi had been working for Zionist intelligence for 10 years. The source added that the PFLP revolutionaries tracked him until they managed to exterminate him. The PFLP warned Zionist agents that their fate will be no better than that of agent Madi.

### Palestinian-Syrian Ties Reportedly Improving

*PM301758 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic*
*26 May-1 Jun 84 pp 10, 11*

[Salih Qallab Article: "Great Easing of Tension in Relations With Syria: Rif'at al-Asad's Secret Contact With 'Arafat"]

[Excerpts] Tunis — On 9 May the first anniversary fell of the dissident movement in the Palestinian resistance, the movement which, as is known, began with a military mutiny in Al-Biqa' in Lebanon under the leadership of Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha (Abu Musa) and ended with the well-known developments which culminated in the Tripoli battle and the expulsion of PLO forces from Lebanon. To judge whether the dissident movement has failed or succeeded, it must be borne in mind that the movement's first anniversary falls while Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat is regaining his full capability in the Palestinian arena and all developments in the Palestinian situation are turning in favor of the PLO and the legitimate Palestinian leadership.

While the dissidents were celebrating their movement's first anniversary in Damascus, Chinese guns were firing a salute for Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] on his arrival in China, thus confirming his reception by that major power as a head of state and a powerful international personality.

Meanwhile a new development has occurred on the level of the Palestine-Syrian dialogue. This development has strengthened the belief that a Palestinian-Syrian reconciliation is not something impossible and that meetings between Palestinian and Syrian leaderships can be expected shortly. *AL-MAJALLAH* has learned that 'Abbas Zaki, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and director of the PLO bureau in Aden, is playing a major role in the dialogue between the Palestinian parties. He recently visited Damascus where he met the Syrian vice president for defense and security affairs, Dr Rif'at al-Asad, and a number of Syrian officials. Reports indicate that discussion during the visit centered on finding practical and executive measures to break the deadlock in Palestinian-Syrian relations and bring about agreement on all disputed matters.

According to these reports, the Syrian side has welcomed this new development and it has been agreed that Damascus will shortly send an invitation to the Fatah Central Committee. The Palestinian side has welcomed the move and informed Damascus that it favors any step that would end the previous differences and define new relations, "which must be based on mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs."

It appears that this development will not stop at this point. According to information available to *AL-MAJALLAH*, further meetings at the highest levels will take place shortly.

With regard to the Palestinian internal situation, Palestinian sources indicate that the inter-Palestiniain dialogue resumed in Algiers on 12 May made major progress toward success. The expected meeting between 'Arafat and leaders of the major Palestinian factions is likely to take place in the next few weeks. The sources say that the bilateral meetings that preceded the talks between the Fatah movement on one side and the PFLP, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party on the other have resulted in written agreements on fundamental issues in the Palestinian arena. So, it has become certian that a new round of talks will lead to an agreement on convening the PNC, on the question of 'Arafat's visit to Cairo, and on the reunification of the forces within the PLO framework. It is evident in the light of these developments that Abu 'Ammar, after 1 year of the dissident movement that was primarily aimed against his leadership, has regained his previous power and has begun to hit the ball into his opponents' court. His position has been strengthened now that the disputes within Fatah Central Committee following his visit to Cairo have ended.

### Voice of PLO Urges International Conference

*JN302110 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1637 GMT*
*30 May 84*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, in his news conference in Kuwait the day before yesterday, Brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] reaffirmed his call for holding an international conference on the Palestine question under UN auspices to be attended by all parties concerned and permanent members of the UN Security Council. We must explain and affirm from the beginning that this call is not merely an idea or political stand through which the PLO wants to emphasize its efforts and real desire to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East on the basis of achieving the Palestinian people's just and inalienable aspirations, rights, and objectives — foremost of which are the rights to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state.

We affirm that the PLO does not want to re-emphasize its efforts and desire through this call. In fact, it does not need to do so because the just and durable peace in the Middle East that is based on achieving Palestinian national rights is the main target for whose achievement the Palestinians are struggling. The Palestinians had affirmed and are still affirming their continuous efforts to achieve this objective — namely, establishing a just and durable peace in this region based on achieving our people's inalienable national rights.

Thus, the Palestinian call, which is actually the result of a mutual understanding with Jordan, summarizes a new and clear plan to settle the Middle East situation through achieving a just solution to its core issue. As much as it opposes the liquidatory and false peace plans which the U.S. Administration proposes — such as the Reagan plan — the Palestinian plan is not an alternative for either the Arab or the international plans which enjoyed Arab and Palestinian unanimity — such as the Fes and Brezhnev plans. Actually the Palestinian plan integrates with these plans and provides them with the necessary and effective mechanism to push these plans forward toward implementation.

The international conference plan is the challenge of peace which the PLO raises not only at the face of the U.S.-Israeli enemy, but also at the face of the world community in order to shoulder its responsibilities toward both the Palestine question and the just and durable Middle East peace. In other words, this plan emphasizes the Palestine question's universality. This fact requires the world community to respond positively to it and shoulder its responsibilities to solve it. Furthermore, this plan confirms, even before it begins, the fact that a just and durable peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through reaching a just solution to the Palestine question that achieves the Palestinian people's inalienable and national rights and aspirations.

Because the international conference plan does not propose preconditions for the convocation of this conference, it thus clearly reflects the region's need for calm, peace, and stability. As the Fes Arab peace plan has not been able to achieve its required mechanism so far, for several considerations and reasons, the international conference plan's mechanism will be ready for action when all the concerned parties agree on holding this conference. This mechanism can be put into action now by supporting the Palestinian call for holding the international conference on all levels and within the framework of both the brotherly and friendly countries and within the framework of the various concerned international organizations.

The Palestinian call currently enjoys the support of friendly countries. On the Arab level, Jordan — being a partner in this call — is the first party to support it. Naturally, this is insufficient. What is required is action to adopt a unified Arab stand that supports this call, particularly through consulting with the UN Security Council members and pressuring these members to participate in this international conference. We specifically mean here the United States. This is because the USSR is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of this international conference plan and the PRC has agreed to participate in this conference. Once again we affirm that the Arab countries now have an opportunity to activate the situation in the region and to examine or try their capabilities in adopting a unified action toward one specific formula. Will the Arab countries make use of this opportunity or will they lose it? By losing this opportunity, the Arabs will lose more than what they are currently losing.

## Klibi Contrasts Iraq, Iran Actions in Gulf War

*LD271114 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0913 GMT 27 May 84*

[Excerpt] [United Nations] 27 May (KUNA) — The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, said that if the Iranian leaders had been informed of the extent of their isolation in the international community, they would have reviewed the policy of expanding the Iraq-Iran war in the region. In an interview with KUNA here, he added that the current talks in the UN Security Council about the Iranian assaults against Arab tankers in the Arabian Gulf "are serving this purpose." He said: "We went to the Security Council because we think that the council can adopt measures, even moral measures, against Iran." Mr Klibi, at this moment, prefers not to discuss other options which might be available to the Arab countries if the Security Council fails to adopt the draft resolution distributed by the six GCC countries in the UN last week in which they condemned Iranian assaults against Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers. Klibi said, after his speech in the UN Security Council last Friday on behalf of the Arab League: "First, let us exhaust all the open options through the UN Security Council."

He added that if later on, we see that the council is not able to exert pressure on Iran in the way we hope, then we will start from there. But, he said, the matter is naturally up to the countries directly concerned. They should take the future steps for which the Arab League's support is guaranteed. Klibi expressed his conviction that Iran would be made to change its attitude if the UN Security Council would take effective political, moral, and international measures. He said that Iran would understand that the world community did not accept these assaults. Let Iran feel the gravity of its isolation if it persists in this direction. The Arab League secretary general, contrary to what is believed by some members of the UN Security Council, does not believe that the draft resolution distributed by the Gulf countries lacked balance due to its strong condemnation of Iran. He warned against confusing things: When Iraq attacks any ship in the war zone that serves the Iranian economy, it is defending itself. He stressed that Iraq wants peace and has invited Iran to carry out negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, or the Islamic Congress Organization. He added that Iraq wanted and [word indistinct] peace.

He explained that the Iranian attitude can not be compared to that of Iraq because Iran is rejecting peace and attacking ships of countries which have nothing to do with the conflict in international waters and without any warning. He added: Iran is doing this in order to internationalize the war and weaken Iraq.

The Arab League secretary general explained that the Iranian and Iraqi attacks are not at the same level. Iraq is defending itself and accepts peace, while Iran is attacking and rejects peace. He recalled the Arab foreign ministers conference held earlier this month in Tunis where the Arab ministers drafted a resolution condemning the Iranian assaults against Saudi and Kuwaiti oil tankers. He said that despite the fact that the resolution condemning Iran has been approved by majority, we will not abandon the laws of the measures [as received], and the resolution expresses unanimity. He added that this does not mean that any of the members cannot express a certain opinion. He said: "We must remember that there was not a single country who opposed the draft resolution, and Libya was the only country who expressed a reservation concerning this resolution."

He pointed out that the issue of unanimity has not been challenged in Tunis because expressing reservations means that the country is presenting a comment and is not opposing.

Klibi said that the Arab countries' condemnation of Iranian aggressions and ignoring Iraqi aggressions made some people think that an anti-Iran stance has been adopted. Mr Klibi said that this interpretation of the resolution of the Tunis foreign ministers conference is "unfounded." He added that since the beginning of the Iraq-Iran war in 1980, the Arab countires tried to mediate between the conflicting countries in order to establish peace according to the international law. He said: "We have explored the means to restore peace to the region, and we continued our contacts and dialogue with Iran in order to fulfil this goal." He pointed out that Iran, by implementing these assaults during the past 2 weeks against Saudi and Kuwaiti oil tankers, "clearly means" to widen the domain of the war and create quick and firm reactions not only from the directly concerned countries, but also from other Gulf and Arab countries. He warned that Iran must understand that the widening of the conflict is not in its interest, because this will open the door for foreign countries to interfere in the region. He warned that this interference will not be in the interest of Iran or the Arab countries.

He said that the Arab League's stance, which is more solid than before, has not been changed. He added that we are still trying to hold a dialogue with Iran. He said that for this reason we went to the Security Council, which is considered the suitable place for looking for peaceful solutions.

### KUNA Reports UN Security Council Discussion

*LD291945 Kuwait KUNA in English 1705 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] United Nations, May 29 (KUNA) — Bahrain called Tuesday on the Security Council to reaffirm the right of free navigation in the Arabian Gulf amid hopeful signs that Iranian attacks on commerical ships have stopped. The Bahraini foreign minister, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah, appealed to the 15-nation UN peacekeeping body to adopt a draft resolution tabled last week by the six members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The draft seeks condemnation of Iran for last week's attacks on unarmed ships "en route to and from the ports of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia." Shaykh al-Khalifah said commercial ships should be allowed to navigate freely in international waters in accordance with international law. He urged Iran and Iraq to stop immediately the war which he said was costly also in terms of human lives. "The continuance of this war will threaten the security not only of the Arab states in the region but all countries in the world."

The current debate in the council was started last Friday by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, the deputy premier, foreign and information minister of Kuwait who met over the weekend with representatives of nonaligned nations to discuss the draft.

The nonaligned, led by India, as well as the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union, have expressed concern that a one-sided condemnation of Iran will not win the required nine votes in the 15-nation council. Diplomatic sources told KUNA the GCC had agreed to some minor changes in the draft, but that the revised version continues to press for the condemnation of Iran. Both Shaykh Sabah and Al-Khalifah noted Kuwait and Bahrain had carried new peace proposals to Tehran and Baghdad. Unfortunately, they said, Iran had failed to respond to these initiatives in a positive manner.

Speaking on behalf of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Fahim Sultan al-Qasimi, a UAE Foreign Ministry official, also appealed to Iran to respond favourably to the various efforts to end the war, so that peace and security returns to the region. "My delegation believes that the Security Council faces a great responsibility which it must take seriously in order to avoid an escalation of the Gulf war and foreign intervention in the region," the UAE official said.

West Germany and Japan, both heavily dependent on oil from the Arabian Gulf, stressed their friendly relations with Iran and Iraq and appealed to both sides to uphold the right of free navigation in international waters.

The Japanese envoy to the U.S., Mizuo Kuroda, also urged Iran and Iraq as well as all other states to "exercise maximum restraint" so that other nations will not be drawn into the war. The Japanese envoy also urged Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to continue his peace efforts, and he expressed hope other peace efforts will be continued and that both Iran and Iraq will respond favourably to them. "My country, for its part, will continue to make every effort to foster a climate in which peace and stability can be restored in the region," he said.

West Germany's permanent representative, Guenther Van Well, said there is reason to fear the war may escalate and affect other countries in the region as well. Noting that the European Community has expressed its concern in a common effort in Baghdad and Tehran, Van Well emphasised the importance West attaches to the principles of free navigation and free commerce in international waters.

He stressed West Germany's traditional bonds with both Iran and Iraq, and said his delegation hopes that the current debate in the council will "contribute to the removal of the most iminent danger of escalation."

"We hope that all members of the Security Council will be able to agree on a resolution which gives expression and corresponds to the great responsibilities of this council under the charter of the United Nations," he said.

The permanent representative of Morocco, Mehdi M'rani Zentar, described the Iranian actions against civilian, unarmed vessels outside the war zone as "aggressive actions, violating international law" for which Iran is fully responsible. "The international consequences of this conflict are incalculable," Zentar said. The Moroccan envoy said the Security Council must discharge its responsibility and condemn the "unjustified acts of hostilities in the area" and order an immediate halt to them. If the victims of the Iranian agression demand it, "legitimate compensation must also be ordered for all peace-loving nations in the Gulf," he said.

The charge d'affaires of Oman, Hasan Muhammad Ali, appealed to Iran and Iraq to uphold peace and respect neighbouring countries. "We ask the Security Council to stress the right of freedom of navigation to and from the Gulf states which are not party to the conflict," he said. The council adjourned the meeting until (?Wednesday) afternoon.

## Further on AAPSO Conference in Algiers

### Saddam Husayn Message

*JN272156 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] Algiers, 27 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has emphasized that the Iraqis are determined to fight the aggressor and to be victorious over him in defense of our land, accomplishments, security, and happiness — no matter how dear the sacrifices are or how long the war drags on. In a message addressed to the sixth AAPSO conference, which opened in Algiers today, President Saddam Husayn said that the Iraqis are fighting in defense of life, with its benevolent meanings, in a world in which peace, security, and amity prevail. The president added: We are determined to confront the imperialist-Zionist alliance with the enemy, in accordance with our sincere and profound desire for a just and lasting peace. We have expressed this desire at all international forums and organizations. This desire has been emphasized by our response to all calls for peace and has been expressed by our cooperation with the good offices and efforts that have sought to end this war. The following is the text of the message:

Mr Chairman and members of the sixth AAPSO conference, Algiers:

It gives me pleasure to greet your conference on behalf of the Iraqi people and in my own name, wishing you success in accomplishing the tasks entrusted to you. The peoples of Asia and Africa, whom you represent, are faced with many complicated challenges. These peoples struggled and are still struggling to overcome these challenges, take their real place in life, get rid of injustice and suffering, achieve happiness and progress, and participate in humanity's march toward prosperity and development. Our peoples have discovered that their struggle to attain their common objectives is made effective through joint action and real solidarity. Therefore, in order to achieve their common objectives, these peoples developed their effectiveness and entrenched their solidarity into one of the foundations of their struggle. Your organization truly exemplifies a brilliant solidarity in this domain.

There is no doubt that both the imperialist forces that are hostile to the peoples' aspirations for a dignified life and all of the reactionary and Zionist forces that are allied to them do not like to see our peoples taking their proper place in the advancing train of life. Therefore, we find them using all means of extortion and plotting to pull us back, obstruct our advancement, and confiscate our peoples' achievements. What most concerns them is our solidarity in order to make it easy to obstruct our march of development and progress. The features of these hostile forces' actions have been exposed in our two continents and in the sensitive areas in them.

These forces' fleets and all of their means of influence are moving to implement the evil plans. Lebanon is still suffering and bleeding. It is also subject to the plans of partition. The factors causing the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war are still escalating the situation in a manner that only creates more victims and losses and wastes capabilities that should be directed toward Iraq's process of construction and development — a process that seeks to build Iraq and its citizens in a manner that would guarantee prosperity and progress. This is what imperialism and its Zionist and reactionary allies fear, because it threatens their interests. However, regardless of the size and numerous means of its plans, imperialism will not be able to affect the peoples' will. Moreover, when the peoples' will takes the initiative and determines to achieve its objectives, imperialism will collapse in a bloody struggle.

We in Iraq are determined to fight the aggressor and to be victorious over him in defense of our land, our accomplishments, and our people's security and happiness — no matter how dear the sacrifices are or how long the war drags on. In fact, the Iraqis are fighting in defense of life, with its benevolent meanings, in a world in which peace, security, and amity prevail.

We are determined to confront the imperialist-Zionist alliance with the enemy, in accordance with our sincere and profound desire for a just and lasting peace. We have expressed this desire at all international forums and organizations. This desire has been emphasized by our response to all calls for peace, and has been expressed by our cooperation with the good offices and efforts that have sought to end this war. The struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples must be reinforced, and their solidarity must be bolstered and entrenched so that they will be able to achieve their objectives and guarantee the development of their life and the progress of their peoples. Among these objectives is establishing a new world economic system and preserving the features of their cultures and heritage as well as the characteristics of their national identity. I wish you success in achieving your conference's task and in fulfilling the hopes that your peoples pin on your efforts. May peace be upon you.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad, May 1984

### Regional, Topical Commissions

*LD291449 Algiers APS in English 1036 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] Algiers, 29/05/84 (APS) — The second day of works of the Organisation of Solidarity With African and Asian Countries (OSAAC) was centered on the setting up of nine commissions. They will deal with the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, disarmement, non-alignments, developments, information, and Asia. Participants adopted yesterday a project of interior regulations and heard exposes [as received] of representatives of OAU and the UN Special Anti-Apartheid Committee. They heard also report of the Permanent Secretariat of OSAAC analyzing situation prevailing in the three continents.

Mr M'hamed Yazid, chairman of the 6th Bureau of the Organisation of Solidarity With African and Asian Countries, intervened yesterday during the plenary session to reaffirm that Algeria will always remain capital of the struggle for peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. He took this opportunity to assert that these peoples could unite their efforts to face defiances of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and Zionism. People's will for freedom, independance, security, and peace can never be broken Mr Yazid said in concluding his intervention.

### Leaders Hold Closed Meeting

*LD310430 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The heads of the delegations participating in the sixth AAPSO conference held a closed meeting tonight at the grand hall of conferences at the Palace of Nations. At this meeting, they are discussing the results of work of various committees of the conference. The committee on organization and bylaws is still in session. The other eight committees have completed drafting the resolutions they will refer to the conference, which is expected to complete its work at a late hour tonight.

## GULF AFFAIRS

### 'Operative' Portion of Revised Draft Resolution

*LD311105 Kuwait KUNA in English 1007 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] United Nations, May 31 (KUNA) — Following is the operative part of a revised draft resolution tabled Wednesday by the six members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and condemning recent attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian tankers. It reads:

The Security Council
1. Reaffirms the right of free navigation in international water and sea lanes for shipping en route to and from all ports and installations of the littoral states that are not party to the hostilities;
2. Calls upon all states to respect the territorial integrity of the states that are not party to the hostilities and to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to a further escalation and widening of the conflict;
3. Condemns these recent attacks on commercial ships en route to and from the ports of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia;
4. Demands that such attacks cease forthwith and that there be no interference with ships en route to and from states that are not party to the hostilities;
5. Decides, in the event of non-compliance with this resolution, to meet again to consider effective measures commensurate with the gravity of the situation in order to ensure the freedom of navigation in the area;
6. Requests the secretary-general to report on the progress of the implementation of this resolution;
7. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

### Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Comments on Resolution at UN

*LD310902 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0729 GMT 31 May 84*

[Excerpt] United Nations, 31 May (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwait's deputy prime minister, foreign minister and information minister, has expressed hope that during its current meeting the Security Council will arrive at a positive and effective decision on the complaint lodged by GCC member-countries about recent Iranian attacks on Arab oil tankers. The minister told KUNA there is a draft resolution submitted during the past few days by the Gulf countries. The draft was also submitted to the nonaligned countries that are members of the Security Council. These countries made some amendments, some of which were accepted. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said the Gulf draft resolution was submitted to the council last night and will be voted on today. He added that the complaint in this draft resolution against the Iranian attacks is quite clear. In reply to a question put to him by KUNA regarding the purpose behind submitting the question to the Security Council, he said: As peace-loving Gulf countries who do not want war we have great hope of gaining political support from all countries of the world, and this is the purpose behind submitting the issue to the Security Council. He reaffirmed that the GCC member-countries believe in their own capabilities and are able to defend themselves.

### 'Majority's Support Secured'

*GF311014 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0713 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] The United Nations, 31 May (WAKH) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and minister of information, has announced that the intensive negotiations he held yesterday with the envoys of the Security Council's member states resulted in securing the support of the majority of these members for the Gulf draft resolution, which denounces the Iranian attacks on Arab oil tankers in the Gulf, with some slight amendments. Shaykh Sabah informed the WAKH correspondent in New York that he stressed to these countries during the negotiations that the future of the relations between them and the GCC states will depend to a great extent on the amount of political and diplomatic support these countries offer to the GCC states at the Security Council and on the prospects of adopting an impartial unanimous decision in support of the GCC states. Shaykh Sabah reiterated that the Arabian Gulf countries have been accustomed to supporting the questions of truth and justice, particularly their support for the nonaligned countries. However, he expressed his profound regret for the hesitant stands of some of these countries and their failure to express prompt sympathy and support for the GCC states in their confrontation of the hardships, disasters, and dangers that they face at the present time. He indicated that the GCC states have finally guaranteed the required votes in the Security Council, and that they expect the resolution which will be adopted by the Security Council to achieve the goals and targets for which it was proposed to the United Nations by the Gulf group. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad is currently in New York attending the UN Security Council discussions of the Iranian aggressions against Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers in the Arabian Gulf region.

### Bahraini Foreign Minister Addresses Security Council

*GF310540 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 30 May 84 p 3*

[Speech by Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah to the UN Security Council on 29 May]

[Excerpts] May I congratulate you for assuming the chairmanship of the council this month and praise the experience and efficiency which we have witnessed in you, wishing you all the success in your supreme task. On this occasion, I would like to praise the positive stance of your country, the Soviet Union, on the Arab issues. The issue which is raised by the six member countries of the GCC can be summed up by saying that there is a threat to the freedom of international navigation in the Gulf caused by Iran's flagrant and firm aggression against the four Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers — *Al-Ahud, Yanbu Pride, 'Umm Qasbah*, and *Bahrah* — during the 7-16 May period. This is a glaring violation of international law and freedom of navigation and trade from and to the ports of the Gulf countries. Bahrain adheres to its firm policy on ending this war, which has brought numerous disasters to the warring countries and which is aggravating daily. We have always desired for our region to remain a region of peace, neighborliness, and permanent stability. We have always shown our desire to purify the atmosphere with our neighbor, Iran, but it has adopted numerous stances which are full of fabrication and harm. the most recent of these is the expansion of the fighting instead of responding to the peace efforts which are based on law, legitimacy, each country's sovereignty on its own territories, implementation of the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and keeping the region removed from the international conflicts. We have repeatedly warned against the continuation of this war, the seriousness of its expansion, and the threat to international peace and security. It has been proved that this war is wasting the human and financial energies of the two warring countries in vain and that its continuation does not only threaten the security and interests of the Gulf countries, it also threatens all the countries in the world.

As my country is one of the six GCC countries which are threatened by the continuation of this serious situation, we demand that the esteemed Security Council adopt the necessary quick and effective measurres to stop this aggression and put an end to the Iran-Iraq war, the continuation of which augurs the explosion of the situation in the Gulf and the Middle East region. We demand the adoption of the draft plan presented to the esteemed council by Bahrain, the UAE, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, Qatar, and Kuwait.

### New Efforts Urged

*GF300601 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 30 May 84 pp 1, 2*

[Excerpt] Influential countries were doing too little to try to stop the war between Iran and Iraq, Bahrain's foreign minister said yesterday. The minister, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, told the United Nations Security Council in New York that the longer the conflict continued, the greater the risk that it would spread. He called for concerted new efforts to end the war and said: "Some influential states are still calling at a distance for a stop to this war, without taking serious steps to halt it."

"It threatens not only the interests of the Gulf states but the whole world," he said.

The 15-nation council was meeting yesterday after a three-day recess and was due to convene again today. Shaykh Muhammad urged the council to approve a resolution submitted by the GCC condemning Iran for attacking ships in the Gulf. He said that since the war began 44 months ago, Bahrain and its GCC neighbours had wanted good neighbourly relations with Iran.

"Nevertheless, acts of agression carried out by Iran are threatening peace and security in the region in a dangerous direction which could lead to internationalisation of the conflict, with dire repercussions for the whole world," he said.

"The blatant aggression by Iran between May 7 and the 16th on four Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers *Al-Ahud*, *Yanbu Pride*, *'Umm Qasbah*, and *Bahrah* is a flagrant violation of international law and freedom of navigation and trade from and to the Gulf states ports." He said the attacks on shipping clearly violated U.K. resolutions aimed at stopping the war. Earlier the minister met with U.S. Secretary of state George Shultz.

## BAHRAIN

### Paper on U.S. Weapons to Saudi Arabia, Israel

*GF281041 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0655 GMT 28 May 84*

[From press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 28 May (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has urged the United States not to give in to Zionist extortion designed to escalate the campaign of opposing the sale of U.S. defensive weapons to Saudi Arabia. Commenting editorially, the paper expressed surprise at opposition of the Zionist enemy to the sale of modern weapons to Saudi Arabia, since Israeli logic would deprive others of possessing sophisticated weapons when the Zionist entity has obtained or produces the most advanced weapons, and thus has attained military superiority over all the countries of the region. The paper recounted the feverish Zionist campaign against the sale of AWACS planes and F-15 fighters which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia obtained in 1978. The paper said that that very campaign ended with the defeat of Zionist logic, but should also be attributed to the fact that U.S. presidential elections were not being held at that time. The paper criticized the U.S. Middle East policy which is glaringly biased toward the Zionist enemy. The paper said that the United States lost a lot of its credibility in the Middle East after the failure of its policy in Lebanon, which was the result of listening to the advice of the Israeli enemy and siding with the wrongdoer in the Lebanese crisis. The paper pointed out that the United States is liable to lose what remains of its credibility, or other things, if the same mistake is repeated.

## KUWAIT

### No Comment on Reported Request for Stingers

*LD310813 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0721 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] Kuwait, 31 May — A responsible source at the Defense Ministry has refused to comment on reports saying that Kuwait had asked the United States for antiaircraft Stinger missiles. Today the *WASHINGTON POST* said that Kuwait had expressed a desire to purchase these missiles following the sale of 400 Stingers by the U.S. Administration to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. However, the source did say that a U.S. military mission was in the country but did not give details about its purpose.

### Defense Minister, USSR Envoy Discuss Gulf

*LD310817 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0737 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] Kuwait, 31 May (KUNA) — A responsible source at the Defense Ministry today said that Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah yesterday discussed the visit he will make to the Soviet Union with Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Semenovich Akopov. The source added that the discussion dealt also with the complaint that the GCC member countries lodged with the Security Council regarding the recent Iranian attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers.

## Envoy Reports on Discussion With Khaddam

*LD301636 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Damascus, 30 May, KUNA — Today the ambassador of Kuwait in Damascus, Abd ar-Razzaq Al-Kandari, met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Al-Kandari told KUNA that the discussion focused on the situation in the Arab Gulf region, developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the eagerness of Kuwait and Syria to avoid the escalation of this war, a matter which might lead to interference of the superpowers and affect not only Arab interests but those of Iran. Al-Kandari added that the importance of uniting all the efforts was stressed, to prevent the widening of the war in the Gulf, to put an end to it, for it is destroying the Arab and Islamic forces, and subsequently to confront the common enemy, Israel. Al-Kandari went on to say that Khaddam during the meeting reviewed the efforts being made by Syria to put an end to the attacks against Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers and also the results of his contacts in this context in Iran and the results of his talks with Saudi officials. He said that Khaddam expressed the eagerness of syria to preserve the security and safety of the Gulf states. At the end of his statement he said that he had extended the greetings of senior officials in Kuwait to Khaddam and said that the fraternal bilateral relations and ways to consolidate them in all fields were discussed. He said their views were close and identical always concerning the situation in the Arab region.

## State Minister Interviewed on Gulf Affairs

*PM291531 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 25 May 84 pp 28-29*

[Interview with Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn by Qismat Tawran in Paris; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: Kuwait recently carried out civil defense exercises. Can Kuwait face a foreign attack? In other words, would it, in the event of a foreign attack, rely solely on its Armed Forces, seek help from the GCC forces, or let Arab or foreign forces take part in repulsing such an attack?

Husayn: We in Kuwait have long been giving civil defense the attention it deserves. One of the reasons for that is perhaps the fact that at the beginning of the war we suffered some damage because of our promimity to Iran and Iraq. Kuwait City is a big city and civil defense is therefore of special importance. We are building our Army. It is one of the good, small armies in the region. We do not expect war from one direction or another but we are building our army because it is a symbol of legality and sovereignty. We are always proud of our Army and its men and officers because, as I have said, it epitomizes the country's independence and unity, just like the country's flag. At the same time we have special relations with the GCC. We have carried out successful joint air and other exercises and we consider any aggression against and GCC member state to be aggression against all member states, and this is more reassuring to us.

*AL-HAWADITH*: Some Western observers claim that the Gulf states, while outwardly distancing themselves from the United States, are actually willing to accept U.S. military assistance in repulsing foreign aggression. What is your comment?

Husayn: I can only speak for Kuwait. Here in Kuwait we have always held the view that the prsence of superpower forces in the Gulf is tantamount to an open invitation to other forces to come in, which would turn the Gulf into a zone of superpower conflict. That is why we are against any superpower military presence in the Gulf.

*AL-HAWADITH*: Why has Kuwait not yet signed the GCC's general security agreement, and what precisely are the articles to which Kuwait objects?

Husayn: A security defense draft agreement has been submitted to the GCC. Kuwait, taking into consideration its own Constitution and laws, decided that this agreement cannot be implemented in Kuwait because of the current laws in our country. When Kuwait conveyed this view to its brothers in the GCC they welcomed it and they showed understadning. It was agreed to reconsider the agreement with a view to harmonizing it with the laws of all the Gulf states.

*AL-HAWADITH*: How would you describe Kuwaiti-Iranian relations at present, and what is Kuwait's attitude toward iran's continuous media campaign against the Gulf and its regimes?

Husayn: There are relations between Iran and Kuwait. There is diplomatic representation between the two countries. Iran's continuous radio, television, and press campaign against Kuwait is perhaps an infringement of international courtesy, but Kuwait's policy is not to respond to these media campaigns. We avoid doing that with Iran and others because we are sure of ourselves and we believe in the political line we are following. We wish Iran would refrain from such campaigns against Kuwait. Otherwise, the relations between the two countries are normal.

*AL-HAWADITH*: Do you believe that the amir of Kuwait will uphold the death sentence passed on those found guilty in the case of the recent explosions?

Husayn: Only his highness the amir has the power to commute this sentence, which is regarded in Kuwait and the Arab countries as a well studied sentence passed in accordance with the Constitution and current laws, and supported by documented evidence.

*AL-HAWADITH*: Has the explosions incident led to restrictions on the [non-Kuwaiti] Arabs residing in Kuwait, and if so to what extent and why?

Husayn: The explosions that occurred in Kuwait were a surprise to us. Perhaps the stability, freedom, and our good relations with all Arab states without exception had led us to relax our security measures. When the explosions occurred we tackled the matter openly without hiding anything from the public or the world at large. We only tightened the noose around the suspects. Not more than 200 arab residents of Kuwait were asked to leave Kuwait. The Arab residents constitute half the population of Kuwait and they live in peace, love, and harmony with their Kuwaiti brothers. In fact, the Arab brothers in Kuwait were even more upset than the Kuwaitis by the explosions. Each one of them was worried that one of the culprits might have been one of his own fellow countrymen. There is a common interest in the continued residence of these Arabs in Kuwait. They are working, and Kuwait wants them to stay. They were not forced on Kuwait. They are needed here because they are building Kuwait with us. They are welcome here. None of them has felt that he is being restricted in any way. Naturally, when the explosions occurred some security measures regarding movement, travel, and entry were introduced. Without these measures we would not have been able to arrest the entire gang which planted the explosions.

*AL-HAWADITH*: Let us talk about Egypt's return to the Arab fold. Why, in your opinion, has Egypt's return to the Arab League been delayed? It has been claimed that the Gulf states are opposed to such a move.

Husayn: Egypt is a part of the Arab nation. There can be no doubt about that. The disagreement was over Camp David, which took us all by surprise. The Arabs agreed in Baghdad to exclude Egypt from the Arab League. In Baghdad we did not say that egypt was no longer Arab. On the contrary, there were recommendations hailing the Egyptian people and welcoming cooperation with them. The boycott decision was a decision against As-Sadat's regime at the time. In Kuwait we belive that since that decision was taken by an Arab summit conference it is up to another summit conference to reconsider the matter and adopt a different decision on it. The circumstances in Egypt have changed and it may be appropriate that a new summit conference should be held t study this matter thoroughly.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Iraqi Foreign Minister Delivers Message From Saddam

*LD301907 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Jidda, 30 May (SPA) — The Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Tariq 'Aziz, left Jidda this evening for his country after a short visit to the Kingdom during which he delivered a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, Subayh Samarrai, the Iraqi charge d'affaires, and a number of officials.

### Gulf War Threatens Regional Security, Prosperity

*LD270116 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 May 84*

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The GCC member-states stressed at the UN Security Council their desire for Iranian attacks on ships in the Gulf to be stopped and foreign interference to cease in the region. It is too early to say whether the UN Security Council will adopt a resolution demanding that Iran stop attacking oil tankers in areas outside the Iraqi-Iranian war zone — and particularly those moving in and out of states that are not a party to this war. However, such a resolution has become an inevitable need, not on the basis of the world community having to shoulder its responsibilities in this sphere, but there are important considerations which the world community is duty-bound to realize. The continuation of the war between brothers, which has been going on for longer than 45 months, constitutes a threat, not just to the region of conflict but to the world community which has been playing the role of a spectator. Even if it [the world community] has participated in dealing with it, this dealing has remained, and still remains, limited to a very narrow periphery — namely, the extent of these forces' loss or gain from the continuation of this war. This is one of the reasons for its escalation. Considering that the continuation of this war affects the region's security and prosperity, and considering the repercussions of this on the economic process of supplying oil, the stopping of which constitutes an obstacle to the wheel of industry in industrial countries, the more important and grave consideration is that states, especially those that are more effective in international decision-making, should treat this war on the basis of a narrow perception of its future developments in relation to other traditional issues in the region. Foreign countries are concerned that the outcome of this war not constitute any gains in favor of the Arab side in relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict — that is to say that the aim of bleeding Arab effort is not absent from the foreign forces' concern about the continuation of this war. On this basis, collective world effort represented in the Security Council has become an inevitable need in order to prevent the interests game and the exploitation of the elements of devastation and destruction which have afflicted the two brotherly countries and peoples, whose losses have been and still are a waste of Arab and Islamic human and material resources.

### Daily Opposes U.S. Intervention in Gulf

*PM291445 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 20 May 84 p 25*

[Fawzi al-Asmar article: "Washington Looking for an Excuse to Interfere in the Gulf War"]

[Excerpts] *AR-RIYAD* Washington Bureau — The way the United States has been trying to handle the latest developments in the Arab Gulf since the Iranian air attacks on one Saudi and two Kuwaiti oil tankers indicates that the United States wants to get involved in the conflict and that it is searching for a suitable "pretext" to do so. The reason is that the U.S. oil companies and some other big U.S. companies are beginning to feel that their interests, and therefore U.S. interests in the region, are threatened. Furthermore, the United States believes that the time has come for a new U.S. attempt to compel the Arab Gulf states to seek "military aid" from the United States. The United States is now interested in ending the Iraq-Iran war, which has been raging for years, on its own terms in order to give President Reagan an election boost to make up for his administration's setback in Lebanon. This is not the first U.S. attempt of its kind. Some weeks ago Richard Murphy, the U.S. secretary of state's adviser on Middle Eastern and Southeast Asian affairs, returned from a tour of the Arab Gulf states, having failed to sell these states a plan under which the United States would sign agreements for the defense of these states against Iranian or Soviet attacks. Why did Murphy fail, and is there any connection between his failure and the recent developments? These developments have occurred as if to prove that Murphy's trip and the U.S. proposals were justified and that the related possibilities were real, which is true. The Gulf states did take the situation into consideration, but the problem and the big question is: Why did these attacks take place after Murphy's return, and was it just a coincidence? Murphy's trip was a failure for many reasons, including the following:

1. The U.S. Administration does not want to understand that the security of the Gulf shall be defended by the people of the Gulf, supported by the Arab states and peoples, and that neither the Gulf leaders nor people will listen to any offer for the defense of their countries by foreign forces.

2. The Arab Gulf leaders and people realize that the U.S. offer is more than just an offer for the defense of their countries, otherwise why has the United States not made such an offer to other states which are "threatened" by the Soviet Union or any other state? The United States has interests in the Gulf region and it does what it does not out of live for the Gulf people but because it wants to protect its interests which, to the Arabs, are Arab interests which should be protected by the Arabs — in the sense that the oil is above all Arab oil. Just as Western factories belong to the West. We need to sell our oil and the West's factories need it and cannot do without it. We do not offer to go and defend the West's factories against attack just because it is in our interest that these factories remain open so that we can sell our oil. U.S. interests go far beyond oil. We do not want our countries to be the scene of cold or hot wars between the superpowers.

3. Murphy and the U.S. Administration made their move after the administration's capitulation to Israeli-Zionist pressure aimed at preventing the sale of advanced weapons, particularly Stinger missiles, to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. It was clear to all the Arab people in the Gulf and elsewhere that the aim of Murphy's trip was "to convince the Arabs" that the Reagan administration was still their friend despite the fact that it did submit to and kneel before Israel and Zionism. That is why it was impossible even to listen to what Murphy had to say, let alone accept it.

4. While Murphy was touring the area none of us forgot the strategic agreement concluded between the United States and Israel. We knew that this strategic cooperation was directed against the Arab people and states becasue Israel has never used its arms against any other nation and it is doubtful that it will ever use them against any other than the Arab nation. This being the case, how can we Arabs conclude any military or security agreement with the United States?

5. Is it not high time for the U.S. Administration and policymakers to realize that although the Arab states fear Iran, and some of them may fear the Soviet Union, their main fear is of Israel? So, why did its plan not provide for the "defense of the Gulf states in the event of an Israeli attack"?

If the United States trusts Israel, we do not. The destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor is the best reason.

## PDRY

### Foreign Ministry on U.S. Military Presence in Gulf

*GF301800 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text of statement issued by the Foreign Ministry — date not given]

[Text] The PDRY is following with great concern the escalating and dangerous developments in the Arabian Gulf and U.S. movements. These movements are aimed at increasing the tension in the region — through the U.S. buildup of its naval fleet in the Arabian Sea and of the shores of the Gulf by deploying warships and aircraft carriers — in preparation for military intervention in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. This is designed to undermine the security and stability of the region by exploiting attacks on oil tankers and other commercial ships, thus widening military operations in the Gulf. This will not serve the people of the region who long to live in security and peace. The PDRY — which announced its principled stand during the first days of the Gulf war, called on the concerned parties to stop the war, and resolve the conflict between them through peaceful means — is calling anew for an end to this destructive war which has caused heavy losses among the peoples of the region, and which has provided justification for the imperialist powers, and in particular the United States, to deploy and widen its mobile and permanent military bases in the territories and the waters of some of the countries of the region. This is also designed to exert pressure on some of the countries in the region in order to acquire facilities and permanent bases in their territories and their waters to protect its interests and to dominate the region. Strongly denouncing the U.S. military movements in the Gulf region, the PDRY calls on the region's countries to be alert, to confront these movements, and to denounce them. The PDRY, on the basis of its firm stands toward the Gulf war, rejects any escalation of the war, affirms the necessity of freedom of navigation in the Gulf and noninterference in the sovereignty of countries in the region, and denounces efforts to widen the war.

### Mubarak Messages to Japanese, Singapore Leaders

*NC271738 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] Cairo, 27 May (MENA) — Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Umran ash-Shafi'i left Cairo for Tokyo this afternoon, beginning a 10-day tour during which he will visit Japan and Singapore. Ambassador ash-Shafi'i said that he will deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He said that he will also head the Egyptian delegation to the Egyptian-Japanese committee meetings, to be held in Tokyo on 30 and 31 May, to discuss ways to strengthen relations between the two countries in all domains and hold political consultations on international issues that concern the two countries, particularly the situation in the Gulf and in the Middle East. Ambassador ash-Shafi'i added that he will then go to Singapore to convey a message from President Mubarak to the prime minister of Singapore. Ambassador ash-Shafi'i was seen off at the airport by Japanese Ambassador in Cairo Yosuke Nakae.

### Mubarak Receives Message From Nyerere 30 May

*NC301813 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1518 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) — MENA has learned that President Husni Mubarak received a reply message today from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere regarding the situation in the Gulf. President Mubarak's message contained specific proposals that Egypt had presented through the Nonaligned Movement to halt the deteriorating situation in the Gulf and to attempt to end the Iraq-Iran war. It has been learned that Nyerere's message expresses appreciation for Egypt's stand on this issue.

It has also been learned that President Mubarak will send other messages in the next 2 days to the heads of some nonaligned states in Africa within the framework of the Egyptian move, which began 1 and 1/2 months ago through the Nonaligned Movement, to halt the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran and to end the escalating situation in the Gulf. It is known that President Mubarak has sent messages to the heads of many nonaligned states as well as to the heads of some other states which have an interest in establishing security and peace in the Gulf. At the forefront of these states is Japan,which is now being visited by Assistant Foreign Minister 'Umran ash-Shafi'i who will convey a message from President Mubarak to the Japanese prime minister.

### Mubarak, Honecker Exchange Cables on Africa Day

*NC281440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] Cairo, 28 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a congratulations cable from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the 21st anniversary of the foundation of the OAU and on African Liberation Day. The following is the text of the cable:

On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the OAU and on African Liberation Day, I convey to Your Excellency and to your people on behalf of the State Council and the GDR people congratulations and cordial greetings. The OAU and the African Liberation Day represent a prominent landmark in the peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress, and in resisting imperialism and neo-colonialism, apartheid, and racial discrimination.

The OAU member states are entitled to be proud of their achievements during the last 2 decades and of confronting the internationally tense situation resulting from the hostile behavior pursued by the more aggressive imperialist circles. The GDR believes that there is nothing more important to the various peoples and states in the world, to responsible statesmen, and to all politicians than devoting all possible efforts to avoiding the dangers which might arise from a nuclear catastrophe and to ensuring the future of mankind. Only on this basis is it possible to find effective solutions for all problems of concern to mankind, including an end to backwardness and to hunger and diseases.

While expressing my conviction about confronting such a situation, the OAU and its member states will continue their effective contribution to easing world tensions, limiting armaments, and bringing about disarmament and balanced international cooperation. The GDR will in the future support African states' efforts to ensure the achievement of peace and security and to safeguard their national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence so that they can exercise their right to make decisions relating to their own political and economic development.

As happened before, the GDR stands solidly alongside the African peoples and their liberation movements. It will likewise continue its support for these states and movements in their just struggle. Allow me to reaffirm that the GDR attaches great importance to the joint action which the African states and national liberation movements have assumed within the framework of the OAU. We are also prepared to further develop cooperation based on mutual friendship and interests with these states and movements.

Please accept my great respect, with good wishes for Your Excellency's good health and happiness and a bright future for your country.

President Husni Mubarak sent the following thank-you cable to Chairman Honecker:

I have received with gratitude your kind congratulations on the 21st anniversary of the OAU and on African Liberation Day. It pleases me to convey to Your Excellency, to the State Council, and to the friendly GDR people profound thanks for your noble feelings toward me and toward the Egyptian people.

The Egyptians were among the founders of and advocates of the OAU out of their belief in the peoples' right to a free and dignified life. Our people have called for solving conflicts between states peacefully through negotiations to ease the tension. In a peaceful atmosphere the peoples can build their lives and can ensure a secure and tranquil life for individuals. Therefore, our people demand that funds allocated for arms production should be used for serving life instead of destroying it.

Our people extend their hand, supported by actions, to all states and nations who believe in peace as a principle and a cultural necessity for fruitful international cooperation to serve the questions of international security and peace and to arrive at a better world society. While our African peoples have made achievements in their land during the last 2 decades, they are determined to continue their march along the road to civilization and progress. With my sincerest greetings, I wish you good health and happiness and further progress and prosperity for your friendly people with my great respect.

## Numayri Congratulates Mubarak on Elections

*NC301827 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1516 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Khartoum, 30 May (MENA)—Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has sent the following congratulatory cable to President Husni Mubarak on the NDP's attainment of the majority of votes in the elections to the People's Assembly:

His Excellency President Husni Mubarak. Peace and God's mercy be upon you. It pleases me to convey to Your Excellency and the Egyptian people warm congratulations on my behalf and on behalf of the Sudanese people and government on the success of the NDP — a success that bespeaks the Egyptian people's confidence in your wise leadership. May God guide your steps and grant you success.

'Umar Muhammad Yasin, Sudanese minister of state in the president's office, today received Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, Egyptian ambassador to Sudan, and conveyed the cable to him.

## Al-Wafd Party Obtains Additional Assembly Seat

*NC301940 Cairo MENA in English 1934 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Cairo, May 30 (MENA) — A final check-up by the Ministry of Interior on the full returns of the general election has revealed that the New Al-Wafd Party has obtained one more seat. The new seat increases the Al-Wafd seats to 58 in the 448-seat People's Assembly.

## Cairo Commentary on Assembly Elections

*NC301442 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 May 84*

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "Successful Beginning for Democratic Evolution in Egypt"]

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly elections have produced a result greater and more significant than the victory of a particular party. This result, which we deem greater and more significant than victory, the fact that the democratic development initiated when President Husni Mubarak assumed the post of president of the republic, has made a successful beginning.

Our criterion for determining the success of the democratic evolution — which Egypt initiated and which has been given strong impetus by the latest elections — is the fact that all the parties [al-furaqa'] in the Egyptian political spectrum have won, not lost, as a result of the election experiment. This is a fact, although some parties did not win People's Assembly seats.

In our opinion, the first winner is the Egyptian people themselves. The ordinary Egyptian citizen who participated in the elections has now realized that his vote went to those he voted for. The citizen who did not participate in the election process has won from the experience that others have gained in the sense that he now has an incentive to participate in the next elections. Moreover, the citizen who might have his own reservations about the way the election battle was conducted, or about the battle's results, has also won through the fact that he and other citizens have become direct participants in their country's political life.

The Egyptian people are the first winners in the recent Egyptian People's Assembly elections for the reason that we just mentioned. But, in turn, the political leadership, the government, the Assembly members, and the parties have won in this very same way, that is, they have won the people's return to the political arena. As Egyptians, we must all realize that the phase of serious action has begun. This phase has started with a new gain, that is, the conditions for an effective popular participation are now available. At this point, we call on all — while they are appraising their performance in the election battle — to extract positivisms, to entrench them and to build on them, and to discern negativisms in order to avert them in the next [election] round. The reason is that the democratic evolution is a chain of interconnected links. This is the reason that prompted us at the beginning of this commentary to say that last Sunday's elections were a successful beginning that will definitely produce results.

## Foreign Minister 'Ali Comments on Gulf War

*GF261038 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0905 GMT 26 May 84*

[Text] Doha, 26 May (WAKH) — Foreign Affairs Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has declared that the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war will have devastating repercussions on the two belligerent countries and on the entire region. In a statement published in today's issue of the Qatari newspaper *AR-RAYAH*, Kamal Hasan 'Ali urged the world community to intensify its efforts and use its influence to stop this war as soon as possible, affirming Egypt's readiness to take part in any regional or international efforts to end the bloodshed. Egypt believes in the need to settle disputes peacefully and without the use of force, he said.

Regarding current Arab developments, 'Ali described the present state of disintegration of the Arab nation as a regrettable phenomenon which makes Arab countries appear to the world as helpless and unable to present a joint vision and make an effective contribution in resolving the world's problems. He emphasized that the return of Arab solidarity is the correct and logical way through which the Arab nation will be able to overcome its problems and the threats it is facing. The return of solidarity requires that the Arab countries rise above their exceptional differences and disputes and to reach minimum unanimity on a strategy for joint action.

Regarding the Arab view on the Arab-Israeli conflict, 'Alisaid: Egypt believes that any settlement of this dispute should treat the crux and core of this dispute, which is the Palestinian cause. So long as this cause remains unresolved, just and comprehen-sive peace will remain an unattainable goal.

### Comments on U.S. Relations

*GF261044 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 26 May 84*

[Excerpts] Dohan 26 May (QNA) — In a statement published in today's issue of the Qatari newspaper *AR-RAYAH*, Egyptian Foreign Affairs Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that Egypt firmly believes that the return of Arab solidarity is the correct and logical way to enable the Arab nation to overcome its problems and the threats it is facing. Kamal Hasan 'Ali pointed out that his country's efforts to find a political settlement for the Palestinian cause is first aimed at providing the necessary factors for the Palestinians' participation in negotiations to settle their cause, noting that Egypt has called, through its international contacts, for involving the PLO in any settlement negotiations "because this involvement is inevitable if a settlement is to be sought."

On Egyptian-U.S. relations, the Egyptian minister said: Egypt always tries to employ its relations with the United States in seeking an overall settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian cause, emphasizing the need to continue to pressure the United States to adopt a policy which encompasses the interests of all parties in the Middle East. In this connection, the Egyptian minister praised Europe's distinguished stand on the Middle East crisis and called for maintaining and improving this stand and for enabling Europe to play its role in continuing the peace process. The organic relationship between peace in the Middle East and Europe's security increases the European countries' concern with the Middle East crisis.

## Ghali, Cypriot Envoy Discuss Bilateral Relations

*NC281232 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1217 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] Cairo, 28 May (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with Cypriot Ambassador to Cairo (Sotirios Alnias). Developments in bilateral relations and the Cypriot issue were discussed during the meeting.

## Reportage on Visit by Thai Foreign Minister

### Arrives 25 May

*NC252052 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 May 84*

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Sawetsila Sitthi arrived in Cairo this evening on a 4-day visit to Egypt during which he will meet with President Mubarak and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The Thai visitor stated after his arrival that he will convey to President Mubarak tomorrow a message from the king of Thailand expressing his majesty's wishes to the Egyptian people for progress. He added that he will hold talks in Cairo in which views will be exchanged on all problems and issues of interest to Egypt and Thailand. The Thai foreign minister said that his country denounces Israel's policy and its continued occupation of Arab territories and Lebanon and calls for Israel's withdrawal and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination. He said that Thailand supports efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war by peaceful means. It also works to solve the Kampuchean problem by peaceful means. During the Thai foreign minister's visit, three agreements for cooperation between Egypt and Thailand in the fields of trade, culture, science, and aviation will be signed.

### Begins Official Talks

*NC261312 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 26 May 84*

[Text] Cairo, 26 May (MENA) — Official Egyptian-Thai talks began at the Foreign Ministry today with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila heading their respective delegations. The Thai foreign minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 4-day visit. The Egyptian side to the talks included Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Muhsin Fahmi, assistant foreign minister; Shawqi al-Hadidi, director of the Foreign Ministry's Cultural Department; Ihab Surur, Egyptian ambassador to Thailand; Munir Zahran, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Department; and 'Umran ash-Shafi'i, assistant foreign minister. The Thai side included the delegation accompanying the Thai foreign minister.

During the talks, a comprehensive review was made of international issues of mutual interest. The talks focused on the current situation in the Middle East and on special contacts and efforts being made to find solutions to the Lebanese and Palestinian issues. The two sides also reviewed the deteriorating situation in the Gulf region, both countries' views on this situation, and the efforts and contacts being made to end the Iraq-Iran war. The Thai foreign minister outlined developments in Southeast Asia, particularly regarding the Kampuchean issue. The talks also dealt with bilateral relations and the means of promoting them, particularly in the economic, trade, and cultural fields.

### Feted by 'Ali

*NC261442 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 May 84*

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Arab-Israeli struggle and that a just and lasting solution to it should be based on recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own state. He said that Egypt believes that the PLO is the Palestinian people's legitimate representative and should participate in any negotiations aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem.

In a speech at a dinner banquet he held in honor of the Thai foreign minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Israel's settlement policy and practice of imposing collective punishments in the occupied Arab territories is exacerbating the current tense situation. He said that Egypt is working strenuously to rid the international arena of tension in order to consolidate stability whether in Southeast Asia or in the Middle East. He added that Egypt is interested in the developments in the Gulf situation and that the international community must exercise its influence to halt the Gulf war which is threatening the stability and security of that sensitive area. He said that Egypt is working through the Nonaligned Movement to reach a peaceful settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. His excellency also praised Thailand's economic development.

The Thai foreign minister praised Egypt's peace policy under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak, which he said will lead to peace and stability in the area.

### Talks With Ash-Shafi'i

*NC262130 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 May 84*

[Text] A session of talks was held between the Egyptian and Thai sides this evening. The Egyptian side was led by Assistant Foreign Minister 'Umran ash-Shafi'i and the Thai side by the Thai foreign minister.

### Received by Muhyi ad-Din

*NC261935 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1913 GMT 26 May 84*

[Text] Cairo, 26 May [MENA) — Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din this evening received in his office Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila who is currently visiting Cairo. Talks during the meeting dealt with the situation in the Middle East and Southeast Asia and international issues of interest to both countries.

### Received by Mubarak

*NC270735 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] Cairo, 27 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak this morning received Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his delegation, who are currently visiting Egypt. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting.

### Comments on Talks

*NC270942 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] Cairo, 27 May (MENA) — Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila praised the outcome of his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today. The Thai official said President Mubarak is a man of strength, candor, and resolve. He added that President Mubarak is fully aware of world problems and is assuming a prominent role in efforts to settle Middle East conflicts. This came in a statement made by the Thai minister following his meeting with President Mubarak — which was also attended by Dr Ihab Surur, Egypt's ambassador to Thailand. In this statement, the Thai foreign minister also said that he immensely values President Mubarak as a leader of an Arab, Islamic, and nonaligned country. Mubarak's policies and moderation will surely bear fruit, he said. The Thai official added that he conveyed to President Mubarak the best wishes of the Thai king, prime minister, government, and people. He also extended an invitation for President Mubarak to visit Thailand.

Meanwhile, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, [also] noted that the Thai foreign minister conveyed to President Mubarak the greetings of both the Thai king and prime minister and has invited Mubarak to visit Thailand.

'Ali added that the talks covered all the area's problems including the Palestinian issue and the Iraq-Iran war — which is presently escalating to a scope involving other countries. 'Ali said that the graveness of the area's situation and the Palestinian issue were among the main topics discussed. The discussion also touched on the steps being taken in the Palestinian and Arab arenas and on Israel's responsibilities in the present phase. Asked about the stands taken by the superpowers on the Gulf war, 'Ali said that it is clear that the United States does not want an escalation of this war. Similarly, all the world wants to see this conflict settled peacefully through negotiations and through diplomatic channels. 'Ali added: This is what the Security Council is now discussing. We hope that this will help terminate this war, 'Ali added. With both sides militarily equal, 'Ali said, a continuation of the war can only sap both of them in economic and human terms — a matter that is hardly beneficial to anyone. The only solution, 'Ali added, is to cease fire and sit at the negotiation table. This is what Egypt is trying to accomplish with its efforts through the nonaligned conference, 'Ali concluded.

### Leaves for Nairobi

*NC290637 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila left Cairo for Nairobi this morning following a 4-day official visit to Egypt. During the visit he held talks with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on ways of strengthening bilateral relations and on international topics of mutual interest, especially the situation in the Gulf and the Palestinian issue. He was seen off at the airport by Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Muhsin Fahmi; Sami Thabit, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Egyptian Ambassador to Thailand Ihab Surur; and the Thai ambassador to Cairo.

## PLO's As-Surani Arrives in Cairo 29 May

*NC291925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — Jamal as-Surani, PLO representative in the Arab Lawyers Association and Fatah representative in Tunis, arrived in Cairo from Tunis tonight on a private visit of several days to Egypt.

## Naval Delegation Arrives in SFRY 28 May

*NC281925 Cairo MENA in English 1855 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] Belgrade, May 28 (MENA) — Vice-Admiral 'Ali Tawfiq Jad, Egyptian Navy commander, arrived here today leading a Navy delegation on an official visit for talks with military commanders on consolidating military relations. During his visit, the Egyptian vice-admiral will call at a number of Yugoslav naval bases and units.

## AL-AHALI Attacks Hassan Over Jewish Conference

*PM271345 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 23 May 84 p 2*

['Aydah al-'Azab Musa article: "Morocco Between the Jewish Conference and the Mined Wall"]

[Excerpts] On 15 May, the anniversary of the usurpation of Palestine and the establishment of the state of Israel, King Hassan II of Morocco committed a provocation that is incomprehensible from the Arab viewpoint, although consistent with his undeclared policy. He played host — for the first time in the history of Morocco — to a 38-man official Israeli delegation representingt the ruling Likud bloc, the opposition Labor Party, religious parties, and university professors. The delegation included eight Israeli Knesset members. This was on the strange pretext of participating in a conference by the Jewish community in Morocco to mark the anniversary of Moroccan Jewish philosopher Musa Bin Maymun.

Emulating President as-Sadat, who turned the day of Arab defeat and the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948 into a day of celebration of the triumph of the rectification revolution on 15 May, 1971, King Hassan, too, deemed it fit to make the anniversary of the Jewish usurpation of Palestine a day of celebration by Moroccan Jews.

While the Moroccan monarch was welcoming members of the Israeli Knesset, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was stating in Jerusalem that the Israeli delegation's visit to Morocco was an indication of the fact that the Arab world is gradually tending toward recognition of the existence of the state of Israel. Shamir praised King Hassan's role in bringing about the success of the Camp David Accords and in the arrangements made for As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Shamir called on King Hassan to use his influence on the other Arab countries to follow the same course. And as expected the cultural conference turned into a political rally. The conferees ignored the cultural purpose of the conference, which was to commemorate the anniversary of the Jewish philosopher Musa Bin Maymun, who lived during the period 1135-1204, during which time he spent a long time in Fes in Morocco before he left for Egypt and then Palestine.

In the opening speech on behalf of King Hassan, Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmad Alaoui stressed the importance of dialogue between Arabs and Jews and sugegsted that the town of Fes, in which Bin Maymun lived, be the venue for such dialogue. He said that the peace plan which was agreed upon in Fes and which implicitly recognizes Israel's existence constitutes a framework for the establishment of peace in the area. In its response to the minister's speech the Israeli delegation completely ignored the peace appeal. This was logical behavior since Israel has already rejected the Arab peace plan just as it has rejected other plans. Israel does not want genuine peace because it means limiting its area and putting an end to its expansionsit policy, which is contrary to the Zionist dogma. Not only did the conferees ignore the call for peace, but they also hinted at their rights in Morocco. David Ben Ammar, head of the Jewish community, said that the Jewish community's presence in Morocco goes back to the days of King Solomon. Edgar Bergman, chairman of the conference, said that the state of Israel is a reality and a fact; it has come to stay. The recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel is necessary before the Jews can accept the Fes peace plan or any other plan.

The conferees also sang the praises of King Hassan and his courage and boldness while the reaction to the conference in Arab countries was anger and denunciation, that is, with the exception of Egypt. Egyptian Minister of State Butrus Ghali described the conference as a positive step on the right path, adding that it is compatible with the Egyptian policy that calls for dialogue and negotiations and supports efforts aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement. The conference concluded by extending an invitation to King Hassan to visit Israel.

King Hassan's behavior is clear and understood. Hassan is completely under the U.S. thumb and domination. He claims that he is obliged to be so because of the Saharan problem. He proclaimed that he is prepared to do anything for the sake of the integrity of Moroccan soil, forgetting that Palestine, too, is an Arab land and that its usurpers, unlike the Polisario, are not citizens but strangers who have converged from all parts of the world in order to become a thorn in the side of the Arab nation. Of course, there is no comparison here between Polisario and the Zionists, but the comparison here is due to the behavior of the king himself. Is not the integrity of Moroccan soil the same as the integrity of the Palestinian Arab people's soil?

King Hassan has followed Israel's example and copied its action. He has set up a defensive wall very similar to the Bar-Lev line. On the eve of the Jewish conference, he congratulated the Moroccan Army on completing the building of the defensive line against the Saharan people. Mines have been planted around this wall and Moroccan military positions have been set up along it 10 miles apart. Maintaining these forces is costing Morocco 1 million pounds sterling daily. Despite the economic difficulties from which the Moroccan people are suffering, King Hassan found no other means of protection against the war of attrition other than building this mined wall in order to repel an attack by the Saharan people, who he claims are his people. The Jewish conference and the mined wall will not protect King Hassan's throne. Rather they will sink him further in the U.S. hegemony and tighten the grip of U.S. influence on him.

## INA Cites ATH-THAWRAH on Khark Destruction

*JN311323 Baghdad INA in English 1300 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) — The leading Baghdad daily *ATH-THAWRAH* said Thursday that Iraq would destroy the Iranian Khark Island itself "had Iran launched a fresh attack on Iraq and insisted on rejecting a peaceful solution to the conflict between the two countries."

*ATH-THAWRAH*, organ of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, said the next two days would witness a further tightening of the siege over the Iranian Khark Island and the island's economic installations will be targets for Iraqi air raids".

The paper said Iraq has an advanced technical means to destroy Khark Island and wipe out its oil installations from the map but Iraq instead chose to wait in order to give the world an opportunity to exert further efforts to settle the conflict and to give Tehran rulers a last chance to revise their attitude and abandon their recklessness and greeds.

"Iraq, proceeding from its human principle, tries hard not to deepen wounds of the Iranian peoples and to maintain cordial relationship with them after they do away with the Khomeyni regime," the paper elaborated.

## Spokesman Says Maritime Target Hit 30 May

*JN301726 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May (INA) — Iraq has announced that this afternoon it struck a big maritime target [hadaf bahri] in the prohibited zone south of Khark Island near the Iranian coast.

An Iraqi military spokesman this evening said that a daring and very successful air strike was carried out against a maritime target south of Khark Island. The spokesman said that the maritime target was accurately and effectively hit and that all the fighter aircraft which carried out this mission returned safely to base.

## INA Cites UK Sources on Liberian Tanker Attack

*JN311002 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] London, 31 May (INA) — Informed sources in the British tankers' markets today said that the Liberian tanker *Atlanticos* was hit by an Iraqi missile yesterday while approaching Iran's Khark Island oil terminal. The same sources added that the crew of the 122,000-ton tanker, chartered to a Japanese company, had been rescued.

Yesterday, Iraq announced that its Air Force attacked a large maritime target [hadaf bahri] south of Khark Island near the Iranian coast in the prohibited Arab Gulf zone.

## Armed Forces Communique No 1,481 - 30 May

*JN301652 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1602 GMT 30 May 84*

[Communique No 1,481 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 30 May 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces continue to defend great Iraq and to confront the Iranian aggressors. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our able fighter aircraft today carried out successful raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central and the Maysan sectors, scoring direct and effective hits, killing and wounding many enemy elements, and destroying several weapons and military hardware of various types. All our hero eagles returned with their aircraft safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our daring helicopter gunships today raided enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite our forward units positions east of Basra, scoring accurate and effective hits. All the knights of our helicopter gunships returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. In a successful and daring operation opposite one of our forward units positions in the east of Basra sector of operations one of our valiant combat patrols captured four enemy elements with their weapons and evacuated them to rear lines. In another area in the same sector, one enemy element was killed and one hardware stockpile was destroyed.

4. One of our forward units pounded an enemy observation post and an enemy troop concentration in the central sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, destroying the observation post and killing one of the enemy.

5. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

6. The evil Iranian regime last night and today shelled Zurbatiyah and its suburbs with heavy artillery, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 May 1984

## Daily Scores Attempts To Contain Situation

*JN310716 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0535 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that those who are thinking about containing the situation in the region are trying to suggest that there is no way to end the war. Thus they relieve themselves of their duty to pressure the Iranian regime and force it to yield to the will of peace.

In an editorial today, the paper stresses that containing the situation can only be done in one way, which is, to put pressure on the Iranian regime to stop its aggression on Iraq. It adds that as long as the Iranian regime is clinging to its expansionist ambitions and as long as it is a hostage to its hostile trend, the situation will remain volatile.

The paper stresses that the political approach is apparently incapable of convincing the Iranian rulers of the need to end the war. It adds: When this approach fails, the use of force is invitable. It emphasizes that Iraq has a legitimate right to defend itself with all means and methods, primarily by the use of force in a manner that can convince the other side of the need for peace.

The paper indicates that those sides that are thinking merely about containing the situation and allevitating tension are contributing to the explosive situation because such attempts force Iraq to intensify its blows against the interests of the Iranian aggressors. It emphasizes that the ultimate aim of these sides is really to force an explosion in order to prepare the stage for themselves or others to interfere militarily in the region's affairs.

The paper wonders how the situation can be contained and how tension can be alleviated when war has been raging in the region for 4 years. It also wonders how the situation can be contained except at the expense of Iraq's legitimate right to defend itself. Concluding, the paper stresses that Iraq will never accept anything that does not guarantee its legitimate right to security and peace. It adds that Iraq possesses the power, will, and determination to fully wrench this right.

## Official Comments on 2 Detained UK Citizens

*JN301939 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] In Kuwait, Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, has granted an interview to the weekly Kuwaiti *AL-MAJALIS* magazine in which he revealed that the Iraqi authorities are detaining two British citizens, one on the charge of being connected to a terrorist network against Iraq, and the other accused of offering bribes to four Iraqi under secretaries who were executed.

Taha Yasin Ramadan added that Baghdad had asked London to release two Iraqis, who are serving sentences in British jails on the charge of assassinating former Iraqi Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Razzaq an-Nayif, in exchange for the release of the two British citizens. Ramadan said that he was the one who in 1981 ordered the execution of An-Nayif who was living in exile in the United Kingdom.

## Saddam Husayn Chairs Cabinet Meeting 31 May

*JN311106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today presided over a Cabinet meeting. During the meeting, which lasted about 5 hours, topics listed on the agenda were discussed and the necessary measures regarding them were taken.

The meeting was attended by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, the RCC members, the Ba'th Party Regional Command members, the director of the presidential office, the ministers, and several state officials.

## Saddam Husayn Addresses National Assembly

*JN301650 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has stated that the Iraqi people fought with their guns in a manner that won the world's admiration when their country became the target of foreign invasion.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that the Iraqi people have demonstrated their genuine character during the difficult circumstances they have experienced. The president said this when he attended the National Assembly's last session this morning.

President Saddam Husayn said that during the past 4 years of its term in office the National Assembly has been an active part of the people, fighting and building with them, and expressing the people's conscience on the social, economic, political, and military transformations that take place.

The president expressed pride in the effective participation by a large number of assembly members in the fighting on the battlefronts while other assembly members helped in mobilizing the sons of the Iraqi people for fighting and construction. President Saddam Husayn added that the practices and trends of the National Assembly as well as the manner in which elections are held will be the basis through which the Iraqis will proceed for developing the march of democracy in Iraq.

The president spoke about the forthcoming general elections that will take place in August to elect a new National Assembly. He said that through these elections the Iraqi people will demonstrate their genuine character when they elect their new representatives in a free and democratic atmosphere.

## Foreign Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

*JN310642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0520 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here last night at the end of a short visit to Riyadh, during which he met with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and conveyed a message to him from President Saddam Husayn, expressing his wishes of continued prosperity and progress to the fraternal country.

'Aziz also discussed with King Fahd the strong fraternal relations between the two countries and the common dangers threatening the region's countries. The Saudi monarch asked the Iraqi official to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and his wishes of might and victory to Iraq.

## Reportage on Visit by Turkey's Prime Minister

### Ozal Arrives 27 May

*JN271717 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 27 May (INA) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal arrived here this evening at the head of a delegation for a visit of several days to Iraq.

The delegation accompanying Ozal is comprised of Minister of State Ahmet Kurtcebe; several Turkish parliament members; a number of high-ranking officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Treasury, and Commerce; and the director general of Turkey's ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY.

It is notworthy that a Turkish delegation led by Dr Ekrem Pakdemirli, treasury and trade adviser at the Turkish Council of Ministers, arrived here yesterday for preliminary talks prior to the Turkish prime minister's visit.

In a statement to INA, Turgut Ozal said that he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on the ways to bolster bilateral cooperation in the economic and trade fields with a view to achieving further progress in this regard. He emphasized Turkey's desire to strengthen these ties in a manner that serves the common interests of the neighborly Iraqi and Turkish peoples.

He indicated that he will exchange viewpoints with Iraqi officials on the situation in the region and on international issues of common concern. He regretted the continuation of war between Iraq and Iran, and stressed his country's desire to see it end as soon as possible.

### Ramadan-Ozal Talks Begin

*JN281400 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 28 May (INA) — The official talks between Iraq and Turkey began here today. Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister headed the Iraqi side and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal headed the Turkish side. During the talks, the two sides discussed promoting the economic and trade cooperation between Iraq and Turkey in the service of their mutual interests.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade; Qasim Ahmad Taqi, minister of oil; Hasan Tawfiq, governor of the Central Bank; and the under secretaries of foreign afairs, trade, and transport and communication. Attending the talks on the Turkish side were Minister of State Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin and a number of officials from the ministries of foreign affairs, finance, and commerce; the State Planning Organization; the Central Bank; the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce; and the Turkish ambassador in Baghdad.

In a statement during the talks, Taha Yasin Ramadan stressed that the Turkish delegation's visit to Iraq expresses a desire to develop cooperation relations between the two countries in the interests of the Iraqi and Turkish people. Ramadan said: We believe the continued exchange of visits on various levels between the two countries is the right means to create joint understanding on most matters, along the road to strengthening and developing relations between the two neighbourly people.

Turkey's Prime Minister Turgut Ozal stressed his country's concern for strengthening and furthering cooperation between both countries in various fields.

### Ramadan Hosts Dinner

*TA290610 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has pointed out that the cessation of tensions and hostilities in the Middle East will enable wider cooperation among Islamic countries, adding that Turkey has already directed its efforts towards such an end.

Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan hosted Ozal at a dinner in Baghdad tonight. In a dinner speech, Ozal said that the region, of which Turkey is also a part, has become the hottest region in the world, and this situation is creating despair.

He added, however, that the exertion of very serious efforts in the Middle East towards securing peace and tranquillity in the future may reduce the possibility of outside intervention in this region. According to reports by Mustafa Tuncel, Ilhan Omur, and Orhan Ertanhan from the Turkish Radio and Television news center, Ozal noted in his speech that Turkey is currently developing its relations with brotherly Islamic countries and that its influence within the Islamic Conference Organization is increasing.

Stating that Turkey is greatly grieved over the war between Iraq and Iran, Ozal continued: It is our greatest desire to see this war end as soon as possible. Turkey will willingly exert every effort to this end. The termination of this war will increase cooperation and will benefit the people in the region. Turkey has already directed its efforts to such an end.

In turn, Ramadan said that the relations between Turkey and Iraq are excellent. Noting that both countries wish to progress hand in hand, Ramadan said that Ozal's visit will create an atmosphere conducive to this aim.

The Iraqi first deputy prime minister expressed the wish that bilateral relations develop further in every field in the future. Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, Ramadan said that Iraq wants peace, and all countries should exert efforts to end the war.

The official Turkish-Iraqi talks will continue tomorrow on the technical level. The talks are expected to end with agreements to be signed on Wednesday. During today's sessions, the two delegations reached an agreement on cooperation in various fields and on the realization of new projects.

Treasury and Foreign Trade Under Secretary Ekrem Pakdemirli said that contracts worth $200 million for the export of sugar, wheat, and iron and steel to Iraq were concluded during the talks. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television, Pakdemirli said that together with the other contracts concluded this year, the volume of trade between Turkey and Iraq will, by the end of the year, have increased threefold over last year.

Pakdemirli added that the two sides also discussed projects to build railways between Turkey and Iraq and to transport some 3 million tons of liquid petroleum gas yearly from Iraq to Yumurtalik.

### Saddam Husayn Receives Ozal

*TA291341 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is on an official visit to Iraq, has been received by President Saddam Husayn. The meeting held this morning laster about 1 hour and 15 minutes. Issues concerning the two countries were discussed in general, as well as Prime Minister Ozal's economic and commercial contacts in Baghdad. Prime Minister Ozal and President Saddam Husayn also exchanged views on the security of transportation in the Perisan Gulf.

Ozal delivered a message of good wishes from President Evren to President Saddam Husayn. Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, Turkish State Minister Ahmet, Alptemocin, and Turkey's Ambassador to Baghdad Nusret Kandemir were present at the meeting.

The prime minister then paid his respects at the Monument to the Unknown Soldier in Baghdad. The official Turkish-Iraqi talks are continuing in Baghdad.

### Committees Sign Cooperation Minutes

*JN301906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May (INA) — Iraq and Turkey today signed the joint minutes of the extraordinary session of the joint Iraqi-Turkish committee for economic and scientific cooperation. The signing ceremony was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. The joint minutes were signed on the Iraqi side by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi and on the Turkish side by Minister of State Ahmet Kurtcebe.

In a speech on the occasion, Ramadan expressed his satisfaction with the positive results of the joint Iraqi-Turkish committee and with the cordial spirit that prevailed during the talks between the neighboring countries. He said: We appreciate the important results of this visit not only in light of the agreements on future programs but also because it constitutes a new and important addition to cooperation motivated by the two sides' sincere desire to expand and continue their relations in various fields, and to intensify bilateral meetings between officials to bolster the existing strong relations between Iraq and Turkey.

In a reply speech, Ozal expressed his thanks and his appreciation for the great hospitality he and his delegation received during his visit. He also voiced his pleasure at the positive results of the visit, asserting that relations between Iraq and Turkey will witness development in the various fields in order to serve the interests of the two friendly peoples and to contribute to stability and peace in the region. He also expressed his satisfaction with his meeting with President Saddam Husayn, who emphasized his concern about strengthening cooperation and friendship between the two countries. Within the same framework, the general corporation of roads and bridges and the Turkish company (ANKA) signed a cooperation memoradum.

### Ozal Makes Statement, Departs

*JN301800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May (INA) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and his accompanying delegation left Baghdad this evening at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. In a statement to INA, Turgut Ozal expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to Iraq, stressing that the talks he held with Iraqi officials will have a great impact on the two countries' mutual desire to promote the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between Iraq and Turkey.

The Turkish prime minister added that his meeting with President Saddam Husayn will open new vistas for mutual understanding, and will positively reflect on the sincere Turkish desire to promote relations with Iraq. He also praised the great achievements Iraq has scored.

The Turkish prime minister was seen off at the airport by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC Member and first deputy prime minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade; ministers; and Iraqi officials.

### ATH-THAWRAH Urges Japan Not To Support Iran

*JN270858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 27 May (INA) — *ATH-THAWRAH* urged Japan to refrain from reinforcing Iran's capabilities to continue the war and aggression. In one of its articles today, the organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party said that Japan's interest lies in establishing its best relations with the Arab homeland's countries and not with their enemies. This is in order to guarantee the marketing and selling of Japanese goods, commodities, and technology and the supply of Arab oil to Japan.

The newspaper indicated that the Iranian market is deficient in a number of factors that deprive it of the ability to complete with the Arab market, the foremost of which are stability and adherence to stands.

Moreover, Iran suffers from the inability to abide by international laws and charters, deterioration in the purchasing capability of the Iranian citizen, its limited ability to import advanced commodities, and a limited capacity of exporting oil.

The newspaper indicated that, in view of its need to develop trade and economic relations, Japan is called upon to work toward extinguishing the hotbeds of tension and aggression in the world, particularly in a region that is as important to Japan as the Arab Gulf region.

The newspaper affirmed the need for Japan, which suffered from the woes of war, to confront all claimants of war and aggression and to support all those who advocate peace, international understanding, and the achievement of stability. Concluding, the newspaper stressed the need for Japan to exert efforts to end the war and refrain from reinforcing the capabilities of the aggressor which rejects peace.

### Eritrean Front Leader Arrives in Baghdad

*JN280918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 28 May (INA) — 'Abd al-Qadir Ibrahim al-Jaylani, chairman of the Popular Liberation Forces' revolutionary committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front, arrived in Baghdad today on a viit of several days to Iraq.

Al-Jaylani will hold talks with several Iraqi officials on the developments in the Eritrean arena and the current Arab situation.

### Iran's Tehrani Assails Khomeyni Regime

*GF271444 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0900 GMT 27 May 84*

[Talk in series by Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Tehrani — live or recorded; no video available]

[Excerpts] As I have said, I went to Ahvaz in connection with the Rex Cinema fire to meet an investigator who had come from Tehran. He had done a great deal of work including talking to a man who had survived the incident and who had told everything. The investigator was told to leave but he said, no, he wanted to tell the nation. It was not possible to hold an open court and therefore the truth did not reach the people.

The facts are these: The group that was leading the Iranian revolution saw that there was no unrest in Abadan so they wanted to create some there, blame the shah and then start a disturbance, or a revolution. This attempt was approved by Esfahan. I have spoken about all this with Mr Khomeyni and told him that this will create problems in the future. And it did become a problem. Later they staged a sit-in and were tortured. The government said they were counterrevolutionaries and beat them. Later, some of them were burned, some say 10, others say 6.

They sent a telegram to me, asking that I set up a court. I replied saying, yes, I will come — as I am a follower of Imam Ja'far Sadeq — and am a judge, and also I am a judge of all Khorasan courts under Khomeyni and of Khorasan courts as well.

The wicked Musavi committed all kinds of crimes in Tabriz, killing many people — God condemn him — but later he was pushed aside. He had no sense of shame as he was debauched and that is why he was pushed aside. What a pity to have such a great father-in-law and be so horrible and filthy. He [Musavi-Tabrizi] went and held a secret court and thus they did not allow this man to tell the people his story.

Subsequently they killed the sole survivor so that nobody was left behind. They then issued verdicts of death against the cinema's two managers, one of whom was at home that night and the other was in Tehran.

During the 3 months that I served in the Majlis, I went to Mr Khomeyni several times but I will not mention his remarks or mine since they are not important. Let us pass the unimportant things!

There are two things I wish to mention during my service with the Majlis, during the sessions of the joint commission. The draft [of the constitution] did not have article 5. Mr Khomeyni told me that the draft was written by a number of religious experts and that he had revised it himself and changed two articles. He said that he had signed them and had also sent messages to Beheshti and Montazeri to approve the same draft and let the people vote on it so as not to have the clergy disgraced by the delay. He was worried that people would say that the clergy could not even review an already-written constitution.

I spoke a great deal during the sessions of the joint commission — not during the televised open sessions — and part of my speech was over article 5 — Velayat-e Faqih. We were saying no to that. I said during one speech that you should either have a Majlis or have a number of deputies with Shari'a authority and thus Velayat-e Faqih must be an internal issue.

### King Husayn Telephones Gulf Countries' Leaders

*JN271913 Amman Television Service in Arabic*
*1800 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has made telephone calls to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti amir; His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari amir; and His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president. These contacts fall within the continuing contacts his majesty holds with his brother Arab leaders. During the contacts, his majesty obtained reassurances on the situation in the Gulf region. He also confirmed Jordan's solidarity with the Arab countries in the Gulf region, in light of Iranian aggression on the Arab oil tankers in the Gulf.

#### Phones Bahrain's Amir

*JN301633 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn today had a telephone conservation with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifah,the amir of Bahrain. The two leaders exchanged views on the developments in the Gulf region in light of the continuation of the Iranian regime's aggression.

His majesty stressed to his highness the amir Jordan's support to the fraternal Arab countries in the Gulf region. His highness the amir of Bahrain expressed to his majesty his gratitude and appreciation for this initiative, which comes as part of the continued coordination at the highest levels between the two fraternal countries, and among Arab leaders in general.

### Armed Forces Commander Returns From U.S. Visit

*JN271905 Amman Television Service in Arabic*
*1800 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the military delegation accompanying him returned to Amman today after a visit of several days to the United States. During the visit, he met with Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, and Richard Armitage, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs. During these meetings, the two sides discussed the defensive weapons needs of Jordanian Armed Forces. The meetings were held within the framework of periodic meetings that Jordan and the United States usually hold at this time every year.

### Iraqi Minister Meets Army Commander, Departs

*JN301900 Amman Television Service in Arabic*
*1800 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, received in his office at the Army Headquarters this morning Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and interior minister. The meeting was attended by Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

Sa'dun Shakir left Amman this evening after a 3-day visit to Jordan. He was seen off at the airport by Sulayman 'Arar, officials from the Foreign Ministry, the Iraqi ambassador in Amman, and the embassy staff.

### AD-DUSTUR Comments on Iran's Recent Threats

*JN291224 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 29 May 84 pp 1, 21*

[Editorial: "The Evil Request"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the Iranian president's request to the Arab Gulf countries to maintain a neutral stand on the aggression Iran is waging against fraternal Iraq shows naivite, if not ignorance, of geographical and historical facts and the bonds of brotherhood in this Arab area, whose people are united by a common destiny and danger, despite current disunity and weakness on the official level.

When the Iranian regime requests certain Arab states to abandon the just Iraqi cause, it is in fact requesting them to abandon their own cause and to remain netural toward themselves. Iraq does not have any special issue with Iran. It is simply that Iraq's special circumstances have enabled it to confront the Iranian danger on the Arab Gulf, its waters, and to the stability of its states.

The Arab Gulf states that supported fraternal Iraq in this imposed war realized from the very beginning that by supporting Iraq, they are defending themselves and their threatened future. These states also realized that the Iranian request to adopt a neutral stand means leaving Iraq to face the battle alone. By its steadfastness and courage, Iraq is a thorn in the Iranian enemy's side, who seeks to dominate the Arab Gulf and its resources, and to obliterate its identity. The Iranian request, which comes amid reports about another desperate Iranian offensive against Iraq, entails an open threat to the Gulf countries, which is no less aggressive than the armed attacks on the Arab oil tankers in Saudi territorial waters during the last 2 weeks.

We are certain that Arab Gulf states will not listen to such threats and warnings, not merely because they are illogical, but also because they belittle people. We call on this nation to stand in one rank in support of Iraq, the Arabism of the Gulf, and the Gulf states' right to live in peace and security away from Iranian military threats. This can only be achieved by effective Arab solidarity, and joint Arab action, which will bring Iran back to its senses and safeguard the Arab Gulf's identity, security, and stability.

### U.S. Gulf Stance Prelude to Intervention

*JN311044 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 31 May 84 p 1*

[Editorial: "U.S. Escalation Is Prelude to Intervention"]

[Text] The U.S.-backed Western attempt in the UN Security Council to play down the question of the Iranian aggression on Arab oil tankers, and the threat to the security of shipping in the

Gulf cannot be separated from Washington's escalated political campaign to push the situation in the Gulf to the point of explosion, which will ultimately give Washington the justification to intervene militarily.

The attempt to place both aggressive Iran and Iraq, that are defending its national rights and security on an equal footing in any possible resolution by the Security Council appears to be an exposed U.S. game to push Iran toward more intransigence and military escalation in the Gulf area, and an attempt to drag the Gulf states to direct confrontation with Iran. Consequently, U.S. fleets would intervene in the area under the slogan of protecting vital U.S. interests in the Gulf.

The U.S. Administration was the first to point the accusing finger at Iran for striking Arab oil tankers in the Gulf, attempting to expand the scope of the war, and threatening the freedom of navigation in the Gulf. The U.S. Administration also had prior knowledge of the arms shipment to Iran, via Israel and certain Western sides. This has encouraged Iran to continue its aggressive war against Iraq and try to cause a general flareup in the area after Iraq has tightened the noose around Iran and twisted its aggressive arm to make it respond to the call for peace and to end that sanguinary war.

Since the U.S. Administration knows that the Gulf states reject the principle of internationalizing the Arab-Iranian conflict, and consider national [qawmi] security in the Gulf area an Arab responsibility, it is trying, by proposing the policy of "balancing" and nonintervention in the war, to maintain the state of tension and, at the same time, to clandestinely push matters to the point of confrontation between the Gulf states and Iran, and thus face the Gulf states with one of two options: Either to accept the confrontation with Iran with all the damage entailed, or to accept U.S. intervention under a legitimate umbrella and Arab approval. If Washington is unable to openly face the reality of its policy in the Security Council, and is encouraging its allies to prevent the Council from passing any explicit resolution, then it will be unable to hide its collusion in that war and its responsibility for the continuation of the war through certain sides, especially the Zionist entity that is supplying the Iranian regime with arms, as admitted and confirmed by Sharon in the United States a few weeks ago.

The protection of national [gawmi] security in the Gulf will not be achieved through U.S. fleets or the intervention of the big powers, but by a single Arab Gulf stand on Iraq's side, and the call for peace so as to uproot the danger and the war, that has been raging in the Gulf over the past 4 years. This will only be achieved through making sacrifices and facing challenge with challenge, regardless of the heavy losses and sacrifices.

## Daily on Independence Day Celebrations in Moscow

*JN280907 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 28 May 84 p 20*

[Text] Moscow, PETRA — Aleksey Safonov, USSR deputy minister of health and president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, has affirmed that Jordanian-Soviet relations are friendly and developing for the benefit of the peoples of both countries, and in the service of Middle East peace and the entire world.

In a big celebration held by the society to mark Jordan's independence, at the Society's premises in Moscow the day before yesterday, Safonov said that Soviet people, who stand firmly against all types of aggression and exploitation, have always supported and still support the Arab people in their struggle to achieve their legitimate and inalienable rights, erase the traces of the Israeli aggression, and settle the Middle East conflict comprehensively.

During the celebrations Nikolay Sofinskiy, deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education in the USSR and deputy chairman of the Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Arab Countries, praised Jordanian-Soviet relations, particularly in the economic, trade, scientific, and cultural fields. He affirmed that these relations are developing for the benefit of both the Jordanian and Soviet peoples. He said that the USSR policy concerning a solution to the Middle East conflict through holding an inernational conference in which all the concerned parties will participate is supported by Jordanian officials.

The Jordanian ambassador in Moscow, Falih at-Tawil, praised Jordanian-Soviet relations, stressing that they are developing in the economic, trade, scientific, and cultural fields. He also praised the USSR's role in preparing the Jordanian national cadres in the economic, professional, and electrical training spheres. He emphasized that the USSR is a friend to the Arab people, and is playing an important and big role in acheiving a just peace in the Middle East.

## Chamber of Deputies Convenes Confidence Session

*NC310834 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] The vote of confidence session began at 1100 today when the bell rang signaling the beginning of the session. Sixty-two deputies are present; a quorum requires the presence of 46. Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived at Mansur Palace at 1100. Ministers Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Salim al-Huss, Victor Qasir, Nabih Birri, 'Adil 'Usayran, and Joseph Skaff also arrived at the palace. Skaff, in his capacity as interior minister, inspected the buffer zone and observed the security measures taken in response to the Chamber of Deputies session. Representatives of the Army and Lebanese Front in the Security Arrangements Committee, Colonel Jean Nasif and Dr Jean Ghanim, respectively, arrived a short time ago at the Mansur Palace to follow up the security developments from the joint Operations Room in the Chamber Building.

### Karami Submits Policy Statement

*NC311056 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0845 GMT 31 May 84*

["Text" of Lebanese Government policy statement delivered by Prime Minister Rashid Karami before Chamber of Deputies on 31 May — read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellencies, esteemed deputies: Our government is exceptional and was formed to face exceptional circumstances. If anything, the Cabinet's formation indicates the Lebanese people's determination to silence the sound of violence and arms and initiate a language of dialogue and understanding.

As this government comes 10 years after the crisis, we see it as an embodiment of a united national will desiring to emerge from the distressing suffering; liberate Lebanon from the Israeli occupation; safeguard the unity of the homeland, people, land, and state; again extend the legitimate government's sovereignty throughout Lebanon; heal the deep wounds in the Lebanese soul caused by disputes among brothers and fanned by foreign enemies; and to establish a state of (?homogenous) independence.

Our goals seem ambitious and are so because we want them to be of a magnitude commensurate with the size of the tragedy which our brave and steadfast people have lived through for a decade — a tragedy of fierce conflict that caused the letting of pure blood and the deaths of dear people as well as the loss of enormous resources. The present realities of our small homeland provide a living picture of unmatched human and social tragedy, a tragedy that is manifest in the issues of the evacuees, destitute, missing, kidnapped, disfigured, crippled, and unemployed.

Because security is the problem that pains the Lebanese and mars their daily lives, preoccupies them, and exhausts their resources, time has given cogent proof that a large part of the problem stems from political causes and factors. This in addition to the fact that the abundance of weapons in the hands of citizens, the succession of events that were marred by violence, and the diminishment of law, order, and legality corroborated the belief that the security problem — though partly a reflection of a political problem — had deteriorated to such an extent that it required separate consideration from the political roots of the crisis. Although the developments of the crisis dragged several foreign powers into what appears to be a war by proxy, thus making Lebanon an arena for regional and international disputes, it is the differences among the Lebanese that undermined the impregnability of the Lebanese house and caused the rifts through which foreign elements inflitrated. In this respect, we are more convinced than ever of the need to adhere to a nonaligned foreign policy without this meaning abandoning our friendships, particularly with the Free World, or our affilation with the Arab and international families which we cannot do without, particularly in these circumstances.

Venerable colleagues, if we were to enumerate the tasks that this Cabinet has devoted itself to undertaking, we would have to review all of the problems and issues that comprise our bitter situation. These tasks fall under four interrelated headings: liberation; consolidation of security and stability; dealing with social, economic, and reconstruction issues; and political reform.

By liberation we mean the liberation of our people and all of our territory. However, we must first give top priority to southern Lebanon and the western Al-Biqa', because southern Lebanon is the primary issue and where the Lebanese tragedy began and will end.

The unification of the Lebanese people assumes special importance because there is nothing more painful to Lebanon than to face the Israeli occupation when the people are divided. Anyway, all Lebanese agree on the urgency to restore this sensitive and dear area.

The Cabinet made a decision on 5 March 1984 to abrogate the 17 May accord. Our government adopts this decision and also adheres to the UN resolutions aimed at securing Israel's withdrawal and at extendingLebanese sovereignty to include all of the south. It undertakes to take all the necessary measures to reach security arrangements in the border area that guarantee the Lebanese state's sovereignty and security, prevent infiltration through the southern borders, and achieve Israel's withdrawal from all Lebanese territory.

But all this requires us to mobilize all political, diplomatic, information, and other potentials and resources both inside and outside the country. The battle should be waged at this level and very strictly in order to, first, make Israel open the crossing points to and from the south, stop its maltreatment of our people there, and second, to force it to withdraw to a point beyond our internationally recognized borders, as well as to seek an increase in the UN forces' numbers and effectiveness.

From this platform, we draw the attention of the world's peoples and their governments, calling on their humane conscience, to the tragic practices taking place in the occupied areas that constitute a violation of basic human rights, UN regulations, and the Geneva and Hague conventions. This calls for international support in all fields to put an end to the occupation. Brotherly duty makes us confident and hopeful that the Arabs will stand with us in our salvation process and will spare no effort in helping us carry out these historic responsibilities in all fields.

The government statement adds: We will seek, with the utmost speed, to set up a military security force that will guarantee the extension of the state's sovereignty over every inch of territory under occupation. We are confident in our ability to develop an intrinsic, legitimate force that can control the situation there in an effective and comprehensive manner. There can be no substitute for this force to secure the safety of the south, western Al-Biqa', and the people there. The Lebanese Army alone protects the territory, dignity, and the human being. We do not recognize any other army outside the legitimate framework.

We must also support the steadfastness of our people there by all means possible, whether through activation of the administration, implementation of vital projects, and putting in motion the economic and production process, or through the extension of assistance, effective contacts at all levels with our people, who are today recording an epic of heroism by their splendid steadfastness.

As for the security problem, we must continue our steps in consecutive phases, starting by immediately dealing [with the problem]and gradually moving to the hoped for radical solutions. The immediate task must focus on bringing about a final end to the war and fighting, removing the armed manifestations, opening the crossing points between the capital's two sectors, and reactivating all public utilities, foremost of which are the airport and the port. There must also be quick action to open all international roads, to remove all barriers, and, at the same time, to deal with the issue of closing down private radios and illegal utilities.

The difficulties encountered by the treasury are no secret to the noble Chamber. These have arisen from withheld revenue due to private and illegal levies.

All of this is in preparation of a further stage to deal with the security situation, which will include collecting heavy weapons and, in the end, all weapons in the possession of citizens.

The government fully realizes that any tangible progress in dealing with the security situation cannot be achieved except through the Lebanese Army, which would help the Internal Security Forces in carrying out this difficult task. We look on the rehabilitation of the Lebanese Army as a conciliatory action aimed at strengthening its capabilities as a national institution. This institution should enjoy the Lebanese people's confidence and have a credible and effective role. This does not negate the urgent need to assist the Army — a matter that requires expediting some measures in order to remove existing objections to its intervention in certain urgent cases that exceed the capabilities and resources of the Internal Security Forces.

The problems and issues produced by the crisis — and which this government must directly deal with — are drawn up into a program of action in various fields. This program includes drawing up a plan for housing construction; rebuilding destroyed public utilities and infrastructures and modernizing them; drawing up the necessary plans to facilitate the rebuilding of the destroyed industrial, agricultural, tourist, commercial, and other establishments; combating rising prices and unemployment; rebuilding and rehabilitating the health and social services, the transportation and communication networks, and others, and the government schools; and bolstering the role of the Lebanese university. The problem of displaced Lebanese since 1975 remains in the forefront of our government's attention, in view of its importance from the humanitarian, social, and national aspects. This requires that everything possible be done to ensure their return to the areas from which they were displaced and to extend assistance to them.

Gentlemen, the recent period has witnessed intensive efforts to heal the rift among the Lebanese and to reunite them on clear conciliatory bases. Sister Syria played a distinctive and recognized role in these efforts crowned by the convening of the summit meeting in Damascus between the Lebanese and Syrian presidents. This meeting constitutes a historic turning point toward solution in the course of the Lebanese crisis. Sister Saudi Arabia also played an effective role in these efforts which became clear in the fruitful activity conducted by the Saudi monarch in various stages of the Lebanese crisis. That summit meeting was preceded by two conciliatory forums, the first being the National Dialogue Conference in Geneva and the second in Lausanne. The two Arab sisters played a constructive role through their participation in the two conferences. The outcome of the understanding achieved by the Lebanese through contacts and consultations that took place among them was a package of principles, reforms, and measures that together constitute a program which our government will follow and which it will work to achieve. This program is:

I. Lebanon is a sovereign, free, independent, and united country in land, people, and institutions within its borders as defined by the Lebanese Constitution and as recognized internationally. It is Arab by affiliation and identity. It is a founding and active member of the Arab League and abides by all its pacts. The state should manifest these principles in all fields and spheres without exception. In this context, we regard Lebanon as an indivisible part of this area. The multiplicity of religions in this country is a testimony to Arabism's tolerance. This proves Lebanon's ability to rise above any religious or confessional fanaticism. Lebanon, in any case, belongs to this area and at this juncture also affirms its faith in it. All this falls within the framework of a republican, democratic, and parliamentary system which remains the best system to realize these goals.

II. The building of future Lebanon and the establishment of a modern state demands the drafting of a new Lebanese constitution. This task will be entrusted to a commission representing all trends that will reflect on this matter and will accomplish it within a period not exceeding 1 year. At that time, it will be submitted to the government and Chamber of Deputies and will be considered according to constitutional rules. The commission will study the creation of suitable centers and institutions, including a senate. Our government is committed to this approach and will take the initiative to form this commission as soon as possible.

III. The government commits itself to work with this esteemed Chamber in accordance with what has been agreed upon as reforms or as a confirmation of an accepted practice. The object is to proceed at this point with the broadest participation in the government and its decisions, both at the highest levels of government and at the lowest level of citizen participation.

A. 1. The speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, his deputy, and members of the staff of the Chamber's office shall be elected for a period of 2 years, subject to renewal.
2. Popular representation shall be increased to no less than 120 deputies and in such a way to realize the correctness of this representation and its fairness within the framework of equal sharing between Muslims and Christians until the abolishment of sectarian representation.
3. A new electorate law shall be prepared ensuring the widest and most responsible representation.
4. Action shall be taken to hold general parliamentary elections as soon as possible.
5. For the time being and until it becomes possible to hold elections, the government of national unity will appoint deputies to fill the vacant and newly created seats in accordance with the dictates of the constitutional and parliamentary rules.

B. Regarding the Cabinet and presidental levels, the procedural authority is vested in the president of the republic. He will exercise this authority with the participation of the Cabinet and ministers. The general policy of the state in all fields, particularly in the political, economic, defensive, financial, developmental, educational, social, and informational and other fields, shall be decided at the Cabinet level. The Cabinet shall prepare draft laws and decrees and adopt the necessary measures to implement the state's policy.

Furthermore, it shall supervise the implementation of the laws and regulations and supervise the activities of the state's organs and institutions. It shall declare and cancel the state of emergency, state of war, and general mobilization. It shall endorse international agreements and treaties and naturally take the powers of the Chamber of Deputies into consideration. The Cabinet shall prepare the draft of the general budget and appoint and replace officials at the senior level. Until such time when the new constitution defines the way of charging him with the formation of the Cabinet and the rules of this formation, the prime minister shall exercise all powers established by precedent, supervise the activities of the ministers, and follow up the implementation of the Cabinet's decisions. The aforementioned practices shall be exercised at the level of the government and regime.

C. A reconsideration of the administrative organization with a view to strengthening its decentralization by:

1. Increasing and redistributing the governorates in a way that ensures the interests of the citizens.
2. Strengthening the local councils, municipal unions, and governorates, and expanding their powers.
3. Adopting the popular representation at the governorate councils.
4. Transferring the largest number of administratives tasks and responsibilities from the central authority to the local authority.

In order to complete these reforms, a supreme council which will bring to trial prime ministers and ministers, as stipulated in the constitution, shall be formed. Furthermore, a constitutional court shall be formed to ensure the constitutionality of laws and adjudge all disputes and contests arising from the presidential and parliamentary elections as well as the disputes that might arise between the central administration and the decentralized administrations. The president of the constitutional court shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Cabinet's proposal and the Chamber of Deputies' approval.

IV. It has also been agreed to carry out other reforms and measures. We list them as follows:

A. **Seeking to Abolish Sectarianism**

1. The principle of sectarian representation in public offices shall be abolished.

2. Senior posts shall be excluded from this abolishment, provided they are given in equal proportion to Christians and Muslims, and this will eventually lead to final abolishment of the rule of sectarian distribution of posts.

3. Religion specification on identity cards shall be canceled.

B. **Nationality**

1. Drafting a new nationality law and settling pending issues under discussion. Special courts will be formed to discuss and settle these issues within 1 year.

C. **Education, Economics, and Development**

1. Civil and National Education: Promoting the spread of education, making it compulsory and free, and developing the educational program so as to consolidate national unity and Lebanon's distinguished character and identity. The government will draw up a program to achieve this goal.

2. Economics and Development

a. Achieving comprehensive social justice through financial, economic, and social reforms and adopting a 5-year plan for economic and financial planning in the budget.
b. Emphasizing free and organized economic order and maintaining private property and individual initiative, which must not harm the public interest. This necessiates amendment to taxation rules, supervision of its application, safeguarding the rights of the state's treasury, and strengthening the structure of the public sector.
c. Drawing up a special development plan for [rural] areas and carrying it out to achieve their prosperity and a fair and integrated balance of development of the homeland.

D. **The Security Field**

1. Adopting democratic means to solve internal disputes and canceling all armed manifestations, obstacles, and anything that might hamper the state in discharging its responsibilities, including the dissolution of armed militias, preventing illegal taxation, and closing illegal ports.

2. Neutralizing the Army regarding internal strife without infringing on its role in safeguarding the state's security.

3. Drawing up a defensive and security policy as well as laws for the Army, Internal Security, and Public Security in keeping with the principles of accord.

4. The Higher Defense Council will supervise the Armed Forces — the Army, Internal Security Forces, and Public Security Forces until article No 3 is achieved. It will also supervise the rebuilding and organization of the Armed Forces in order to strengthen national unity.

Venerable deputies, there is no need to remind you that the achievement of all this is contingent upon ending the state of war and avoiding all forms of fighting. The security problem must first be solved. Lebanon will overcome its ordeal and the government will triumph over the other problems inasmuch as security is consolidated. This will ensure reforms. Our government, after all, is formed on the basis of a program of accord that primarly requires ending the fighting and adopting democratic political action to solve all differences and disputes.

The government realizes the importance of studying the administrative situation regarding its organization, articles, and structure in order to increase the efficacy of the administration in line with the rule of putting the right man in the right job. The government will take into consideration the need to cut red tape and to unify the state's establishments. In the hope that everyone will respond to this need, we ask the dignified Chamber for its precious confidence as well as for authorization to make legislations for 9 months. During this time we will act to achieve what we have agreed upon regarding a reconsideration of the legislative decrees issued in 1982 and 1983. Public interest and new developments require that these decrees be reconsidered.

### Session Adjourned to 5 June

*NC311302 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] Following Prime Minister Karami presentation of the government statement, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad read the last paragraph of Article 82 of the Chamber of Deputies regulations which stipulate that 48 hours must pass before debate can take place on the statement. He then announced the adjournment of the session until Tuesday [5 June] morning when the Chamber will begin its debate of the government policy statement.

## Remarks by Karami, Ministers After Cabinet Session

*NC301544 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] On the local scene, the Cabinet today approved details of the security arrangements drawn up in connection with the meeting of the parliament scheduled tomorrow at which the government will be seeking a vote of confidence. The meeting, chaired by President Amin al-Jumayyil, was held at the summer presidential residence in Bikfayya. Following the meeting, Prime Minister Karami declared that the Cabinet was ready to appear before the parliament to present its program of action and to seek parliamentary approval. He expressed hope that the parliament would grant its approval and pave the way for the launching of government action. The prime minister stated that the Tuyus brigade of the Lebanese Forces was responsible for initiating kidnapping operations today on the Museum-al-Barbir crossing which led to a reciprocal wave of abduction on the other side. He said, however, that the situation had been contained and that normal conditions were restored.

The meeting began in Bikfayya at 1045. The minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction, Nabih Birri, arrived a few minutes late coming directly from Damascus. Finance and Housing Minister Camille Sham'un was absent due to his presence in Paris. Acting Interior Minister Joseph Skaf briefed the Cabinet on measures which will be adopted tomorrow in the vicinity of the parliament building to ensure the safety of ministers and deputies attending the meeting. The Cabinet approved a recommendation that all members of the Cabinet attend.

Minister Birri reported on the results of his visit to Damascus and his meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Public Works and Transport Minister Walid Junblatt reported on his talks with Syrian officials on the possibility of the Middle East Airlines [word indistinct] through Damascus Airport awaiting the reopening of the Beirut International Airport.

The Cabinet also adopted a decision to support the national industry. Economy and Industry Minister Victor Qasir announced after the meeting that the Cabinet had decided to purchase 20,000 suits of clothing for the Internal Security Forces from local factories as the first step toward boosting national industry. Cabinet sources indicated that a number of urgent questions would be dealt with at a special series of Cabinet conclaves held to discuss important questions facing the country, including the issue of the Army, liberation of the occupied areas, and political reforms.

After the meeting ended in the early afternoon, the president and the prime minister met with Deputy Pierre Hilu, who had just returned to Lebanon after undertaking a mission on behalf of the president to Saudi Arabia. Deputy Hilu conveyed a message from King Fahd to President Al-Jumayyil and reported on the results of his talks with the Saudi king. The meeting was attended by Minister Skaf and Birri.

On emerging from the meeting, Prime Minister Karami said that a number of items on the agenda had been considered and he said that the government would attend the parliament meeting tomorrow and present its program. He expressed hope that members of parliament would approve the policy statement. The prime minister, however, was critical of the kidnapping operations which took place at the Museum crossing today. He said that he had no desire to accuse anybody but declared that the government was determined to press ahead with its efforts despite every attempt to obstruct its work. He called on the public to condemn such actions and said that violations of the law only increase the determination of the government to restore law and order.

Minister of State Nabih Birri noted in a statement after the meeting that fighting had been kept up when an announcement was made concerning the intentions of the authority to open new crossings. The escalation of violence also included the kidnapping of innocent civilians. He expressed concern over the abduction of Father Khalil Abi Nadir, the director of the Al-Hikmat school, and he accused parties and groups which stand to lose from the restoration of peace of being behind the security flareup.

Minister Birri said that south Lebanon received a considerable attention and declared that the Lebanese should seize the opportunity of positive conditions prevailing prior to the Israeli and American elections to restore the authority of the Lebanese state over all Lebanese territory. The minister of state also noted that Lebanon could deploy 12,000 troops or more in the south, which was much better for all concerned than the Israeli backed forces of Antoine Lahad. The minister declared that the rejection of this opportunity by Israel would mean that it is not concerned with the security of the Galilee, which is not a Lebanese responsibility, anyhow. He went on to say that Lebanon has 38,000 soldiers and declared that people should not think that the Lebanese Army had collapsed. He declared that political harmony would immediately pave the way for the restoration of confidence and the launching of efforts to restore the role of the Army.

The minister of state indicated that he would be attending the meeting of the parliament tomorrow and stated that the cabinet would be taking immediate steps to restore the unity of the Army in preparation for its role in the south and in other areas.

Education and Labor Minister Salim al-Huss stated after the meeting that schools should be opened as soon as possible, stressing that security was indispensable for conducting of state examinations.

The president and the prime minister were authorized by the Cabinet to issue a decree convening an extraordinary session of the parliament, which will begin on 1 June and last for a whole month. This would provide opportunity for approval of the policy statement and other pressing bills.

## Karami Remarks on Kidnappings Called False

*NC301432 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] A responsible official source of the Lebanese Forces has denied the false allegations by Prime Minister Rashid Karami that [today's] kidnappings began in East Beirut. The source wondered how Karami makes partial accusations knowing that the kidnappings did not start today but yesterday, and not in the Museum area but inAl-Barbir itself, where citizens were kidnapped, some of whom are still being detained. In conclusion, the responsible official source of the Lebanese Forces said: It would have been better for Rashid Karami to say that the kidnappings were started by West Beirut gunmen yesterday.

### More on 'Slips of Tongue'

*NC301712 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 May 84*

[Excerpt] Rashid Karami has falsely accused a group in East Beirut of beginning kidnapping operations today. This false accusation has displeased those concerned, particularly since the accusation comes 24 hours before Karami's government appears in front of the Chamber of Deputies to obtain a vote of confidence at a time when he has removed any confidence people may have had in him by resorting to false accusations against the eastern area. All the leaders of this area, whether represented in the government or not, have adhered to the cease-fire and have facilitated the government's efforts to stabilize the situation. The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY said today that there were no kidnappings near Children's Hospital where the At-Tuyus group accused by Karami is deployed. The Security Arrangements Committee was notified of this. However, the rumor of the kidnapping was spread in order to justify the kidnapping operations carried out by the Amal Movement in the Al-Barbir area. The number of Christian citizens who were kidnapped has reached 35. Karami was given this information after he made his accusatory statement. Commenting on his statement before the Security Arrangements Committee he said: Why didn't you supply me with this report before I made the statement in which I said which side started the kidnappings? Karami tried to contact the media in order to withdraw the part in his statement that is connected with accusing the At-Tuyus group of starting the kidnapping. However, he found that his statement had been carried by the news agencies and radios. In any case, the prime minister is not allowed to make any slips of the tongue and therefore he was answered by the information official in the Lebanese Forces.

## Further Reportage on Wave of Kidnappings

### VOL Announces Victims' Release

*NC301530 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 30 May 84*

[Excerpts]Security circles have confirmed that the latest kidnapping operation began yesterday when Amal gunmen kidnapped a number of persons. A brief meeting was held at 1330 after today's Cabinet session. The meeting included President al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Karami, Interior Minister Joseph Skaf, and Minister Birri. They discussed the information available on the closure of the Museum-Al-Barbir road following the kidnapping operations by the Amal gunmen in the area. The kidnappers released the remainder of the kidnapped persons this afternoon following intensive contacts in which members of the Security Arrangements Committee and high-level officials participated. Earlier, the kidnappers released a number of kidnapped persons, including Father Khalil Abi Nadir, principal of the Al-Hikmah school in Al-Judaydah, and some teachers after having opened fire as an intimidation measure. Traffic became light on Al-Barbir road following the incident. In denunciation of the kidnappings the teachers and students of the two branches of the Al-Hikmah school in Al-Judaydah and Clemenceau street have declared a general strike for tomorrow to protest the criminal act targeted against their principal and some of their colleagues. In a statement issued on the occasion they said that this action was carried out by persons who completely disregarded the spiritual, humanitarian, and educational values which Father Khalil Abi Nadir represents. They urged officials to work at safeguarding the spirituality of the remaining symbols on which our dear Lebanon was established. The league of the Northern Al-Matn Secondary Schools denounced this action which was also denounced by all educational functionaries and establishments.

### Tripoli Kidnappings Denied

*NC280642 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] Security sources have denied that some people were kidnapped in Tripoli this morning. They said the Islamic Unification Movement in the city set up three roadblocks at 0500 today at Tripoli's southern approach: the first in front of the Bank of Lebanon, the second in front of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the third at the Al-Khannaq junction. The people manning these roadblocks prevented Tripoli residents from leaving for Beirut in protest against the kidnapping of three Islamic Unification Members on 27 May on the Tripoli-Beirut road. The security sources affirmed that no one was kidpanned at the roadblocks set up in Tripoli this morning.

### Tripoli Roadblocks Removed

*NC280828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] The armed roadblocks set up early this morning at the southern approaches to Tripoli were removed at 1000 today, and all the kidnapped were released. 'Ashir ad-Dayah, acting chairman of the Northern Coordination Committee, affirmed that as a result of the contacts held with those concerned today agreement was reached to end this abnormal situation. The roadblocks were removed from the southern approaches to Tripoli and all the kidnapped were released. Ad-Dayah denounced kidnapping operations by any party. He said: We hope to work as Lebanese for the good of Lebanon and keep away abnormal actions that disturb security.

### Fate of Tripoli Victims Unknown

*NC281655 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] In Tripoli, the fate of a number of kidnapped persons — estimated at about 24 and mostly Christians — remains as yet unknown. Gunmen of the [Islamic] Unification Movement of Sa'id Sha'ban had earlier set up roadblocks at the southern approach to Tripoli and around the 'Abd al-Hamid Karami statue. The Tripoli Coordination Committee has demanded that the Unification Movement release those kidnapped and remove roadblocks from within the city and from its approaches. However, the Unification Movement has rejected this demand. In another development, a security report from the north states that, this evening, the Unification Movement set up a number of roadblocks to kidnap people in the areas Al-Mallulah, the Allah traffic circle, the Karami statue perimeter, Al-Bahsat, Tal'at al-Khinaq, the home for the elderly, Al-Mutayn Street, 'Azmi and Abu Samra, the Abu 'Ali Bridge, the 'Itri [gas] station, and the chamber of commerce, where a number of Internal Security Forces and Army personnel have been kidnapped.

The Northern Coordination Committee had earlier today intensified its contacts to deal with the status of the kidnapped in the city, now that their number has risen to almost 20.

### Kidnapped Army Personnel Released

*NC281946 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] The Army and Internal Security Forces personnel who were kidnapped by the Islamic Unification Movement last night and this morning at the northern and southern approaches of Tripoli were freed this afternoon.

### P. al-Jumayyil on Exchange

*NC281938 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] Phalange Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil has expressed his readiness to hand over all kidnapped people provided the other side reciprocates. He added: We are waiting for the Red Cross to begin the exchange of the kidnapped.

Minister al-Huss said that the handling of the issue of the kidnapped has assumed a serious phase preparatory to ensuring a sound and all-out solution. He said that the Red Cross will carry out a comprehensive survey of all places where the kidnapped are being held. Consequently, he said, political, security, and judicial stands will be adopted.

### Strike Protests Kidnappings

*NC290955 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] The kidnapping of citizens from Al-Qubayyat and 'Andaqat acquired a new dimension today as the Islamic Unification Movement in Tripoli continues to detain three persons from Al-Qubayyat. Inhabitants of Al-Qubayyat and 'Andaqat today staged a general strike and warned against continued aggression on their sons. Al-Qubayyat officials pointed out that Al-Qubayyat is the only entry point into Lebanon for the people of the north.

Contacts are going on at more than one level to release the remaining kidnapped persons. Prime Minister Rashid Karami has shown great interest in this case, as have Interior Minister Joseph Skaf and Northern Governor Iskandar Ghibril following intensive contacts with Deputy Mikha'il ad-Dahir who called on the officials to quickly release detainees from his area in order to contain repercussions.

## Al-Jumayyil Receives Reply Message From King Fahd

*NC291833 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] This afternoon President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received Deputy Pierre Hilu, who handed him a reply message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in reply to the message the president sent to him last Sunday.

## Shooting, Explosions Continue in Beirut Areas

*NC310524 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] The security situation has been somewhat tense on the contact lines in Beirut and the southern suburb following relative calm throughout the day yesterday. This calm was marred by several kidnappings at the Olivetti checkpoint. Explosions could still be heard at 0530 today on some of the contact lines in the southern suburb, particularly in the Mar Mikha'il area. Automatic weapons' fire can still be heard on the contact lines in Beirut.

## Report on Franjiyah's Weekly News Conference

*NC300836 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0625 GMT 30 May 84*

[Excerpts] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah yesterday held his weekly news conference at his palace in Zgharta in which he talked about the current situation in the Lebanese arena. President Franjiyah began his news conference by saying: You are aware that at every meeting with you I hail the glorious national resistance because its continuous actions make it imperative that all Lebanese give it moral and material support. A day will come soon, God willing, when this resistance will force the state to adopt and support it. This matter is a national duty. I have urged the state to adopt this stance but this call has regrettably not found any positive official response. There is great hope that the new government will not at least ignore this honest resistance which has proved and continues to prove that Lebanese dignity will not perish whether there is enemy occupation or not.

The national resistance this week dealt painful blows on the enemy occupying [the south] and inflicted human and material losses on him in Kamid al-Lawz and in other occupied areas. The strange thing is that some Palestinian organizations have hastened to dounplay the national resistance by verbally claiming responsibility for some of the operations that our Lebanese heroes have carried out. Let these organizations stop the verbal outbiddings because verbal claims are one thing and practical implementation is something else, and because he who acts does not claim. This is the true course of the Lebanese national resistance which should be taken as an example. Glory to the Lebanese national resistance which is the only way the homeland soil will be liberated from the hated occupation.

The following dialogue took place between President Sulayman Franjiyah and the journalists:

Question: The national unity government, as termed by its prime minister, has entered its second month with a deteriorating security situation. In light of this, what does Your Excellency expect of this government?

Answer: What I had expected of this government was for a halt in the fighting a few hours after the decree of its formation was issued because the three warring parties in the Lebanese arena are represented in this government. However, and with much regret, my expectations were not fulfilled. The fighting continues and the situation has now reverted back to an even more dangerous situation than the fighting; namely, the kidnappings and counter-kidnappings.

Question: Mr President, do you believe that the government's failure in the security field will affect its ability to solve the other complicated issues?

Answer: You should recall that I have called on this government to first give priority to halting the fighting and then to evacuating the Israeli enemy from our territories. What I observe today is that discussions involve everything except these two priorities. This is very, very regrettable because as the proverb says: They are only busy with trivialities.

Question: the current situation brings to memory the fear of partition. Your Excellency, in light of all this how can this fear be avoided?

Answer: This apprehension exists because the diabolic U.S.-Israeli planning aims to [effect] evacuation, partition, cantonization, and hence colonization [at-tawtin]. Everyone is convinced of this plan hatched against Lebanon, but, unfortunately, we have thus far not seen any initiative from an official or officials to cross the t's with the United States so that it will force Israel to evacuate, with its agents, from Lebanon. We are threatened by all the dangers as long as Israel and its agents roam free.

Question: In light of this, it is being reported that the United States is attempting to resume its role in Lebanon by holding negotiations between Lebanon and Israel regarding an Israeli withdrawal from the south. What is Your Excellency's opinion of what is being reported?

Answer: You are aware of my opinion with regard to negotiations between Lebanon and Israel. The basis of my opinion deals with the word negotiations. Negotiations take place between two parties who differ on a certain matter. What do we differ with Israel about? We have differed with Israel and will continue to do so with regard to its occupation of our holy lands. Are the new negotiations being talked about negotiations to secure an israeli withdrawal from our holy land in Palestine or are they to deal with Lebanese issues? If they are for retrieving our holy land in palestine, then we welcome it, but if they are to deal with Lebanese issues, then I hope the government will reveal to the Lebanese citizen — even in its policy statement — the points on which it will negotiate with the United States, or Israel, or through the United Nations.

Question: Your Excellency, do you think that your nonparticipation in this government will have a negative effect on your friendship with Syrian President al-Asad and other Syrian officials?

Answer: First, rest assured, my friend, that my relationship with the Syrian people, led by President al-Asad, will not be shaken by my nonparticipation or anything else. This is because his excellency the president and myself only look at the national interest, and the national interest in this particular circumstance and as decided in Lausanne by the great majority of the members comprising this Cabinet, is the opposite of what took place during the formation of this Cabinet. Second, I wonder what the connection is between His Excellency President al-Asad and my participation or nonparticipation in this Cabinet.

Question: How does Your Excellency view the French role, especially after a new French envoy has commenced an official mission in Lebanon?

Answer: France is a historic friend. It has undoubtedly proven that it is pained by what is happening in Lebanon. However, I have a remark to make which I hope will be received with open-mindedness. If this envoy has come on a fact-finding mission, then it is regrettable that a state still does not know what is happening after 10 years and needs to send an envoy to find out.

Question: Your Excellency, the French envoy was sent after it was revealed that the possibility exists for holding negotiations between Lebanon and Israel. Can France play a role?

Answer: Naturally France can play a role — if it wants to resolve the situation in Lebanon. France is one of the five big powers and plays an important role at the United Nations. If someone casts a veto at the United Nations, as we have become accustomed, France can take a private stand and implement it whenever it wishes.

Question: In light of the continued existence of illegal ports, how will it be possible, in Your Excellency's view, to put an end to their operation, and can the government succeed in such a task?

Answer: Let us give this government time and hope that it will succeed. However, my personal opinion is that a Cabinet which represents all the fighters in Lebanon and which cannot stop the fighting will not be able to establish legal authority anywhere in the country.

Concluding his press conference, President Franjiyah said: Before I conclude my meeting with you, I would like to take advantage of this conference and address best wishes to my Muslim brothers on the occasion of the start of the holy month of Ramadan tomorrow or after tomorrow.

## Amal, PSP Students 'Intimidating' Others at AUB

*NC301723 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Students from the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party at the American University of Beirut have been intimidating students and professors and have imposed their orders on the administration. A number of students were seen on the university campus carrying personal weapons. This has caused displeasure among the Sunni students who have complained to Mufti Khalid, Minister Salim al-Huss, and Sunni leaders.

## Al-Huss Denounces Attempts To Scare AUB Teachers

*NC291159 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 May 84*

[Excerpt] Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of Education and Labor, today devoted special attention to the American University in Beirut [AUB], particularly to the rumors which have been circulated in the past 2 days regarding the situation for AUB professors. Minister al-Huss held contacts in this regard with U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew, the AUB administration, Minister Nabih Birri, former Minister Narwan Hamadah, and a number of official security commands. In a statement he mde on the AUB issue, Minister al-Huss said: It is very regrettable that a campaign of distortion and lies has been launched to frighten the American professors and the other employees of the AUB with a view to undermining this great educational institution, which has fulfilled and continues to fulfill a recognized pioneering role in Lebanon and in the Arab East. As officials, we denounce these flagrant suspect attempts. We will spare no effort to provide reassurance to those who are present in this great education institution in order to serve our country, our people, and our future generations.

## Israeli Condition for Partial Withdrawal From South

*NC310516 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] Israeli Officer Shlomo Eliya, head of the liaison unit in south, has said that Israel has not made a decision on implementing a partial withdrawal from the southern region and that such a decision will not be made until the southern army of Lebanon can shoulder all of the security responsibilities in the area. He added that the Israelis do not intend to remain in the south.

## VOAL Cites Lubrani on Ensuring Israeli Interests

*NC291817 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] Within the context of his provocative statements and his attempt to obstruct every reconciliatory process, 'Uri Lubrani, coordinator of the Zionist enemy's activities in Lebanon, has threatened that Israel will do everything it needs to do to preserve its interests in South Lebanon and that Israel will not take into consideration any factor other than its immediate interests, should the Lebanese Government close the Israeli liaison bureau in Ad-Dubayyah. Lubrani said that as long as the Zionist enemy's army is in south Lebanon, it is responsible for ensuring security in the area. He alleged that Israel will work for the prevalence of security and calm in south Lebanon if the Lebanese Government seeks to create an atmosphere of instability in the area.

### PSP Radio Says Israel Delaying Office Closure

*NC281833 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] Well-informed sources have affirmed that Israel will procrastinate on the question of closing its political and military liaison office in Ad-Dubayyah thereby exploiting the behavior of some Lebanese who openly support the normalization and promotion of relations with Israel. Former Prime Minister Salim al-Huss had said that it was disgraceful that Israel sought to retreat while some people in Lebanon want Israel to stay. The sources said that Israel is preparing an all out information campaign next week in cooperation with the Lebanese forces and a rally in Jazzin called for by the Free Christian grouping under Israel's direct supervision. Israeli television has paved the way by hosting political, military, religious, and economic personages from East Beirut to outline the benefits of maintaining the Ad-Dubayyah office and Christian-Israeli relations and the dangers of the Syrian and Arab presence to Lebanon and to the Christians, as alleged.

### Lahhad Escaped Attempt on His Life '2 Days Ago'

*NC291754 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] A reliable source has said that Antoine Lahhad, the commander of the so-called southern army of Lebanon, was subjected to an assassination attempt 2 days ago when members of the National Resistance Front attacked his house in Marj 'Uyun and exchanged fire with his guards. However, Lahhad was not in the house because he and his wife were in the eastern part of Beirut. As a result, the Israeli occupation forces surrounded a number of areas around Marj 'Uyun, set up roadblocks, and carried out searches in which helicopters were used.

### VOL on Saudis Arresting, Executing Arms Smugglers

*NC301744 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1616 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, Saudi intelligence forces have arrested nine Lebanese members of an arms smuggling network aboard four Greek ships transporting large quantities of Kalashnikofs, RPG launchers, and revolvers equipped with silencers, as well as quantities of ammunition, explosives, and time detonators. These weapons were camouflaged with vegetables and fruits. However, the Saudi authorities arrested the smugglers, put them in a military prison under complete secrecy, and immediately began interrogating them. The Voice of Lebanon has learned that three of the smugglers, who are Shi'ites, have been executed. Meanwhile, the Saudi authorities are pursuing the remaining members of the network with the assistance of the intelligence department of an Arab state. The remaining members of the network have been identified and they are now in Lebanon. The smuggling is taking place through Tripoli port. We have been able to obtain the full names of these smugglers. However, we will not disclose them at present. They are large arms smugglers and include Shi'ites, Sunnites, and Christians and they are assisted by a Syrian intelligence officer who moves among Al-Matn, Al-Biqa', and the north to coordinate and to ensure the delivery of weapons to Tripoli port.

### Syrians Supply Junblatti Gunmen With Weapons

*NC301720 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] A security report today confirmed that the Syrians are bringing weapons and ammunition to the Ash-Shuf area every week and are handling them over to Junblatt's gunmen. The report estimates that seven Syrian trucks enter Ash-Shuf per week.

### RFL Reports on Syrian Moves, Affiliations

*NC292119 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] The Syrians today withdrew 40 armored personnel carriers from the Janta area in the direction of Al-Fa'ur. They are also digging ditches and pits in the areas of [word indistinct], Zahlah, and Maqnah in the Ba'labakk district. Meanwhile, the Syrians are endeavoring to create a new organization under the title The Arab Revolution Movement [harakat ath-thawrah al-'arabiyah] in the areas of Sa'd Nayil, Ta'labaya, Junanah, Shtawrah, and Barr Ilyas. The organization is headed by Diyab al-Humsi and is supported by Syrian Major 'Abd al-Karim as-Salih. Tonight, our correspondent reported that Brigade 165 is reinforcing its positions in the areas of Yanta and Dayr al-'Assal. Meanwhile, it has transpired that some members of the Iranian revolutionary guard will go to Syria to receive new training in terrorist operations in a training camp especially set up in As-Suwayda'.

### RFL Reports Palestinian Activities in Tripoli

*NC310617 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] Reports received today from Tripoli say that pro-'Arafat gunmen have reopened an office in the Ash-Shati' al-Fiddi quarter in the port area in a house inhabited by Christians. On the other hand, dissident gunmen have started to receive new weapons. It has been learned that the person in charge of armaments in this organization, Abu Hamzah, recently arrived in Tripoli from Syria and is now supervising the construction of a base in Turbul Mountain which will be the principal site for storing weapons and ammunition. The reports add that Abu Hamzah is attempting to obtain all types of weapons.

## RFL on PFLP-GC Activities, Clash With Amal

*NC271144 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] Our Al-Biqa' correspondent reports that the PFLP-GC center that was attacked by Israeli planes last week has been reorganized. This comes after a number of the PFLP-GC's factions accused each other of treachery. Our Al-Biqa' correspondent also reports that a clash occurred yesterday evening between PFLP-GC and Amal gunmen on the Darzaynun Road in the area that was recently attacked by Israeli planes. Syrian security forces intervened and controlled the situation. Our correspondent also reports that the Syrian security forces ordered Husayn al-Musawi [Islamic Amal leader] to hand over all his detainees to the Syrian Command as soon as possible.

## Unidentified Aircraft Overfly Tripoli 31 May

*NC310620 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] Two unidentified warplanes flew over Tripoli and the north at 0810 today. The planes broke the sound barrier while flying at low altitude.

## Lebanese Shi'ite Party Vows Jihad Against Zionists

*LD291825 Tehran IRNA in English 1815 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] Damascus, May 29, IRNA — The Shi'ite Lebanese Muslim Party, Hezbollah (Party of God), issued a statement vowing to continue their jihad [holy war] against Zionists. Also the grand mufti of Lebanon forbade cooperation with the Zionist regime. "We emphasize that the jihad against the Zionists in southern Lebanon and western Al-Biqa' and the occupied (Palestinian) lands, is among our holy commitments," the Hezbollah statement said. "As the children of the Islamic revolution and the devotees of the imam of the ummah, Khomeyni the great, we are prepared to carry out our commitments at any time and place." The grand mufti of Lebanon, Hassan Khalid, also issued a fatwa (religious decree) forbidding cooperation with the Zionist regime. He was speaking on Lebanese television on the occasion of the holy month of Ramadan, which begins Friday. Meanwhile as Muslims expressed their firm stand against the Zionist regime, revolutionary muslims attacked a Zionist patrol unit in Sidon today, killing or wounding a number of Zionists. In retaliation, Zionist troops opened fire on pedestrians at the scene of the attack, wounding two persons, including a Muslim women.

## Mubarak Envoy Conveys Message to Al-Asad
*GF251132 Doha QNA in Arabic 1117 GMT 25 May 84*

[Text] Kuwait, 25 May (QNA) — Kuwaiti press reports said today that an Egyptian envoy has recently conveyed a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the result of the contacts Egypt has made on various levels regarding current events in the Middle East. The Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* reports that in his message President Mubarak asserted that Egypt has informed the United States that Egypt will consider the Egyptian-Israeli treaty void if Israel attacks Syria and that the Egyptian reaction to such an attack will not be confined to the media but that Egypt will actually take part in the fighting on the front. According to *AL-QABAS*, in his message Mubarak asks that Syria exercise self-restraint during Likud's remaining period in office in Israel. *AL-QABAS* says that Mubarak's message was conveyed by Usamah al-Baz, the Egyptian president's political adviser.

## Ambassador's Letter Doubts Kuwaiti Paper's Story
*GF281620 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 27 May 84 pp 1, 21*

[Letter from Dr 'Isa Darwish, Ambassador to Kuwait, entitled: "Frankly Speaking, O Diplomatic Correspondent"]

[Excerpts] The newspaper *AL-QABAS* from time to time used to write political analyses that it attributed sometimes to official sources in Syria and sometimes to reliable sources. Despite our full knowledge of the views and analyses of the political correspondent, we have no intention of replying, for many reasons.

We beg the newspaper *AL-QABAS* not to repeat the experience of Mr... who used to sell it a news item at 200 dinars and attribute it to imaginary sources to earn his living... Muhammad Hasanyan Haykal [in his serialized book] published in the newspaper *AL-QABAS* about the admission of Mustafa Amin [another Egyptian journalist] and how foreign intelligence circles used to leak false and how people involved in this live on this news.

All we want from *AL-QABAS* is for it to be as it used to be and for the diplomatic correspondent to explain his official sources, because it is not a secret that official sources in Damascus are disturbed by these lies and injustices. This does not mean we no longer respect the newspaper *AL-QABAS*, particularly its chief editor Muhammad Jasim as-Saqr. I renew my invitation to him to visit Syria at any time.

I apologize to the readers and say that Syria will remain as the Arabs think it is: a firm garrison against imperialism and Zionism.

## Planning Minister's Statement on Return From Moscow
*JN302020 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Damascus, 30 May (SANA) — Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Kamal Sharaf and the technical delegation accompanying him returned to Damascus today from Moscow after heading the Syrian side at the eighth session of the Syrian-Soviet joint committee for economic, scientific, commercial, industrial, and technical cooperation which was held in Moscow between 22 and 29 May. In a statement after his arrival, Dr Sharaf described the committee's meetings as successful and said that an atmosphere of sincere desire for constructive cooperation had prevailed during the meetings.

The minister said that the meetings resulted in signing a number of protocols in various fields, and a number of [word indistinct] contracts in the field of construction works. During these meetings, the projects between the two countries in the fields of industry, energy, irrigation, land reclamation, commerce, training of technical cadres, and marine studies were reviewed, in addition to a review of the scopes of cooperation in the fields of planning and exchange of expertise.

## Joint Statement After Ministerial Visit to Moscow
*JN302036 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1810 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Damascus, 30 May (SANA) — A Syrian-Soviet joint statement on the results of the talks held by Syrian Religious Trusts Minister Muhammad Muhammad al-Khatib with Vladimir Kuroyedov, chairman of the Soviet Council for Religious Affairs, during his visit to Moscow was issued here today.

The statement stresses the need for convening a peace conference in the Arab countries or in one of the [words indistinct] republics, in which senior religious men in Asia, Africa, Europe, and America would participate. The statement also stresses the need to strengthen bilateral cooperation between religious bodies, including the participation of Soviet and Syrian men of religion [word indistinct] for peace, and for avoiding the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

## ATH-THAWRAH Comments on Syria's Gulf Role
*JN300933 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 30 May 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] The *ATH-THAWRAH* editorial was on Saddam's mad war. *ATH-THAWRAH* says: Syria has exerted great pan-Arab efforts to spare the Gulf countries the evils and tragedies of Saddam's war and to prevent it from expanding to near areas. These efforts achieved positive results. However, the continued support for Saddam, submitting to his bloody desires, and responding to his blackmail will definitely increase the danger of expanding the Gulf fire, and will multiply its hazards and make the chances for a direct U.S. military invasion practicable.

*ATH-THAWRAH* concludes: Syria, which because of its outlook and pan-Arab interests is directly concerned about what goes on in the Gulf area, will not spare any efforts to limit the area of Saddam's war, prevent it from expanding, and spare the Gulf countries its danger. Syria supports all efforts to keep the Arab Gulf a safe and stable area, free from U.S. aggression and U.S. presence.

## Daily Predicts Disappointment for U.S. in Gulf

*JN260848 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 26 May 84*

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The United States and Israel, and the Plan of Terror in the Gulf Region," the *ATH-THAWRAH* editorial says: The U.S. Administration is trying to spread fear and terror in the Gulf region. It is also trying to disguise its plan to control and occupy the oil wells by talking about a so-called Iranian threat, imagining that by doing so it might succeed in dominating the region and controlling its destiny. This is indcated by the massing of U.S. fleets in the Gulf waters, by the hints about a military intervention under the pretext of protecting the oil tankers, and by statements begging the Gulf states to ask for intervention. This is also what is understood from the United States' attempt to pour fuel on the fire of the crazy war which Saddam Husayn launched on behalf of the United States and Israel against the Iranian revolution with the aim of expanding the area of this war and implicating the Gulf states in it. All this is done to create pretexts that justify a U.S. intervention and open for the U.S. forces the gates and routes leading to the Gulf region's oil wells and to the sources of present and latent energy. Hence, the importance of the Syrian move to avoid expanding the area of war and foil the imperialist-U.S. plan of intervention emerges. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's talks in Tehran resulted in an agreement in viewpoints on the need to avoid expanding the area of war. In the meantime, the Gulf states rejected the U.S. offers to intervene because the expansion of war is a U.S. objective and a U.S. requirement, and because the fire of this war will swallow up the Gulf region. Therefore, it was neither strange nor coincidental for the U.S. Administration to hint at the so-called Iranian danger despite Iran's repeated confirmation of its neighborly relations with the Gulf states and its commitment not to expand the war. The threat to the Gulf region is the imperialist-U.S. danger. Saddam launched his crazy war and is escalating it in the service of this plan. Meanwhile, Washington is trying to expand the area of war in order to serve its objectives of hegemony and domination. However, regardless of its various campaigns of terror, intimidation, and deception, the United States will not manage to conceal this fact. At this critical stage of escalating U.S. provocation, we must be armed with caution and vigilance in order to foil the U.S. plan along with its dangers and objectives. The United States, this time too, will only reap disappointment and bitterness.

## TISHRIN on Syrian Determination To Defend Gulf

*JN261424 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1220 GMT 26 May 84*

[Excerpt] Damascus, 26 May (SANA) — In a comment today, the newspaper *TISHRIN* says that it seems from the recent escalation of the war and the attempt to expand its area to inflame the entire Gulf that Saddam is determined to fight America's war to the last Iraqi soldier, citizen, and oil barrel. Otherwise, the paper wonders, how do we explain this recklessness, stupidity, and insensitivity to the consequences of the recent escalation by attacking oil tankers, thereby exposing the whole world to a dreadful conflagration? What the Iraqi ruler has done, the paper says, constitutes the last phase in the U.S. general plan for the area, which is to create motives and justifications so the United States can occupy the area or some of its states on the pretext of protecting the oil sources and routes. *TISHRIN* adds: At any rate, and regardless of the final results, the United States and Israel have already come out triumphant from that war, because they have succeeded in brushing aside the main conflict with the Zionist enemy to the extent that the world has almost forgotten Israel's occupation of Lebanon and other Arab territories. We believe that this is one of the main objectives of this strange war. The paper says: Iran's positive response to the Syrian initiative and its noble motives will prevent the enemies of our nation and of Iran from fulfilling their dream to destroy the Gulf. The paper affirms: The Gulf's security and sovereignty are part of Syria's security and sovereignty. These are basic principles in Syria's pan-Arab policy. The gigantic armed forces Syria is building in the context of the strategic balance with the Zionist enemy are the big guarantee for that security and sovereignty. *TISHRIN* concludes: Perhaps it is useful to reiterate what Syria has often said and affirmed to our brothers in the Gulf. An aggression against any state in the Gulf is an aggression against Syria and one which we will repulse with all that we possess. What we possess is sufficient to protect our nation and its security.

## Daily Links Arens U.S. Visit to Gulf Crisis

*JN291032 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 29 May 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Zionist Don Quixote at the U.S. Table," *AL-BA'TH* says in its editorial: Visits exchanged between Zionist enemy leaders and U.S. Administration officials do not need an occasion to highlight their importance even if they take place in an election year, when it is known that the White House doors are closed to everyone except to Zionist visitors. The visit Moshe Arens is scheduled to pay to Washington in the next few days, therefore, does not need an occasion or an agenda to highlight its importance or to provide justification for the Zionist visitor's intention to break the privacy of the U.S. elections. Since Israel and the United States are united by a common cause, no unusual circumstances in the United States can prevent U.S.-Zionist contacts, coordination of efforts, and mutual reassurance over the soundness of their strategic alliance and imperialist gains on the world map. Thus, Moshe Arens' trip was simply described as a working visit related to current developments in the Gulf region, Tel Aviv's special concern with these developments, and Israel's desire to back the U.S. role there. Hence the need for military preparations to cope with the potential danger which the world has considered as very serious. The paper adds: Perhaps, this description of the visit satisfies U.S. vanity and gives the Zionist entity important status it hopes to occupy in the region. Indeed, the united States wants Israel to be on top of all developments and events in the Middle East. It also wants Tel Aviv to be the powerful policeman who can, militarily and politically, control any event and prevent any developments from harming U.S. interests. Tel Aviv itself is very eager to play this role, even in this Don Quixotic manner that does not convince anyone. Therefore, Tel Aviv is quickly dispatching its war minister on this urgent mission to Washington to work out the details of its role in the potential danger that might result from the current developments in the Gulf war. *AL-BA'TH* continues: Perhaps it is useful to review the details of the role Washington gave to Israel in Lebanon 2 years ago in order to clearly see this new flowing garment the U.S. Administration is now trying to fit to the Zionist body for its new role. Through the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, Washington wanted the peoples of the region to believe that Israel is in a position to change the map of the region according to its whim, that it is concerned with all the convulsions taking place in the region, and that it has the right to determine the form of conflict that suits it. But have the results reached so far in Lebanon confirmed this despicable lie? The paper concludes: The peoples of the region — and we are on their forefront — are the only ones concerned with the events that take place within its boundries and the ones that have the interest and the right to tackle any conflict in it. The Zionist entity, with all the racism and terrorism it represents, will continue to be an alien body that has no role in time of war or peace. The conflict with the Zionist entity will remain our top priority no matter how Washington tries to fake and distort the picture.

## Daily on Israeli Liaison Office Closure

*JN270912 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 27 May 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on Lebanon's decision to close the Zionist liaison office in Ad-Dubayyah; north of Beirut *ATH-THAWRAH* says: The national decision the Lebanese Government adopted yesterday closing the Israeli liaison office in Ad-Dubayyah, north of Beirut, is an important step that completes the decision abrogating the 17 May agreement. This decision shows that Lebanon is proceeding forward on the course of national accord, and in closing all the bridges and doors through which the Zionist enemy is infiltrating to undermine the security situation in the Lebanese arena and to encourage the parties in this arena to fight one another. *ATH-THAWRAH* adds: It goes without saying that all international laws and norms give the Lebanese Government the right to make such a decision because in the wake of the 17 May agreement abrogation Lebanon has the right to remove all that this agreement may entail. The closure of the Ad-Dubayyah office is only a concrete implementation of this Lebanese measure. Prime Minister Rashid Karami has completed the Lebanese Government's measure by refusing to hold direct negotiations with Israel on the question of security arrangements in the south. This refusal also shows that the Lebanese Government has an integrated plan for extricating itself from all the evils and claws of the Israeli presence in Lebanon. Such national decisions and steps open the door wide to the Lebanese regime and popular sectors for the adoption of practical measures to end the Israeli occupation of the south through the implementation of the UN resolutions and the formation of international pressure in this direction. Lebanon will certainly be supported by Syria and the forces of progress and liberation in the world for completing the task of liberating its decisionmaking from Israeli control because Lebanon has a legitimate right to determine its fate, unite its people and territory, and establish an independent and sovereign state.

## AL-BA'TH Praises Lebanese Resistance Operations

*JN300805 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 30 May 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting under the headline: "The National Resistance Forced Israel To Admit Facts," the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* discusses the increasing number of resistance operations saying: The Lebanese resistance has proved to the Israelis that their invasion was not the excursion they imagined it to be when they began their incursion into Lebanon. The enemy leaders did not expect the Lebanese resistance to be so fierce. In view of their immense human losses, the Israelis could not hide the facts. The enemy leaders admitted the fierceness of this resistance. Enemy prime minister Shamir admitted that the Israeli forces are experiencing difficult tests in their war with the fedayeen. Shamir's admission proves the greatness ofthe Lebanese national resistance and reveals new facts for the Arabs, who have been afraid of confronting Israel not only in Lebanon but in any Arab territory that is exposed to aggression. It is a clear indication that Israel will not be deterred from aggression except through force, by which Lebanon and all other Israeli-occupied Arab lands can be liberated. Concluding its commnet, *AL-BA'TH* says: It has been proved beyond doubt that the rifle, with which the fighter attacks Israeli positions and patrols that are armed to the teeth, has proved much more effective than all the stands that the Arab regimes have been taking vis-a-vis Israel's aggression. The Arab states should have learned their lesson from this resistance because it is much more beneficial than the promises that they have been receiving from the United States. Extending support for the resistance is a thousand times better than extending support for those who support Israel.

### Further Comment

*JN281319 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 May 84*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Two days ago, the Lebanese resistance in southern Lebanon attacked an Israeli occupation forces' patrol killing three occupation soldiers and wounding two others. As usual, the Israeli officials connected this operation with Syria, and considered Syria responsible for it because the place where the operation occurred was not far from the Syrian forces' Positions in Al-Biqa'. Citing an Israeli official, the Israeli radio said: The incident occurred near the international border with Syria. However, the Israeli officials did not say that the Israeli forces which are stationed in western Al-Biqa' are forces of invasion and occupation; that they are illegally stationed on Lebanese territory despite the will of the Lebanese people; and that they are stationed there in a provocative manner which is a challenge to the UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 508 and 509. The place where the resistance operation took place may be near the Syrian borders. However, it is very far from Israel and the Israeli-Lebanese borders that were drawn up in accordance with the armistice agreement. The Israeli forces' presence in this area is an aggressive act of sabotage, which is counter to the international agreements, the UN charter principles, and the

UN resolutions. The only ones who are responsible for the killing of the Israeli soldiers in Kamid al-Lawz and other Lebanese areas, are the Israeli rulers who ordered the ivnasion of Lebanon and the massacres on the Lebanese territory, and who continue to station the occupation forces there.

Every people, whose land is occupied and whose rights are usurped, has the right to use all the means availabel to them to drive the occupiers from their land and to restore their rights. Neither the Lebanese people nor the Palestinian people are exceptions to this rule. All the forces that love peace, justice, and law and those who are concerned about the preservation of the UN Charter principles, particularly the right of freedom, independence, sovereignty, and self-determination, must assist and support the forces that are resisting occupation, usurpation, invasion, and murder. The European heroes who resisted the Nazi occupation and invasion won people's respect and appreciation. Likewise, the Lebanese and Palestinian resistance heroes are also worthy of the respect and support of the world public opinion and all freedom-loving people in the world.

The Israeli rulers have committed the crime of invading Lebanon and all the other crimes that stemmed from it. They must pay the price of their crimes. The Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon has so far resulted in more than 6,000 Israeli casulaties. This figure will continue to increase so long as one Israeli occupier remains on Lebanese territory. The Israeli occupers must leave Lebanese territory as soon as possible, or else the price which they will pay for their occupation will be higher. This is because the Lebanese people will not stand idly by witnessing the Israeli occupation forces violate their sovereignty, rob their waters, usurp their rights, and commit the most grotesque crimes against them.

In talking about the Kamid al-Lawz operation and connecting it with Syria, the Israeli rulers will not be able to hide the fact that Israel has for a long time been massing its forces in the occupied Lebanese territories, increasing the tension on the contact lines, and proeparing for military operations that may inflame the entire region. The Israeli military moves in the areas that are close to the contact lines with the Syrian forces have increased the tension in the region and made some international circles doubt the Israeli rulers' intentions and their stand on the issue of peace in the region. The hue and cry that is raised about the resistance operations against the Israeli occupation forces in southern Lebanon and Al-Biqa' may be a mvoe to pave the way for Israeli operations that are being prepared with the encouragement of the United States, which was defeated in Lebanon.

In any case, the Israeli rulers must know that the time when their military adventures used to end in territorial and political gains has gone, never to return; that they will pay a very heavy price for any new adventure. No matter how the Israeli rulers try to forge the facts in Lebanon, the urgent task of the Lebanese people and the international community will remain that of driving the Israeli invaders out of the Lebanese territory as soon as possible and without any conditions.

## TISHRIN Urges Confidence Vote on Karami Government

*JN290750 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 29 May 84*

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In a comment on its "Behind the News" column under the headline "The Karami Government and Confidence," *TISHRIN* says: Fixing a date for the vote of confidence on the national unity government led by Rashid Karami is a new indication that the Lebanese Government has taken another step on the path of national reconciliation after last week's approval of the government policy statement, which government sources said is the correct approach toward the announcement of a new national charter. Fixing a date for the vote of confidence session follows two major events that indicate the government's future course: Karami announced that his government will not hold direct negotiations with Israel on security arrangements. He also announced that the Israeli liaison bureau in Ad-Dubbayah was closed down as the natural outcome of the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, which was formulated and enforced on Lebanon by Shultz. The paper adds: The Chamber of Deputies' vote of confidence on the government will constitute the first step toward implementing what was agreed upon at the Geneva and Lausanne conferences and the Damascus summit. This is because this confidence will give the government the required legitimacy that will enable it to carry out the required steps. It will also give the government the freedom of action to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of the Lebanese people who are tired of the long war that has cost them thousands of martyrs among civilians and heavy losses in properties and also resulted in economic bankruptcy. *TISHRIN* concludes: Perhaps the first step the government should take after winning the chamber's confidence is reinforcing the cease-fire. This is because it is impermissible to allow the senseless killing of Lebanese citizens henceforth, especially since the government represents all the warring factions. Perhaps success on this score, which is considered the key to success on all other matters, calls for exposing the fifth column that is erupting the security situation whenever there are signs of national salvation and reconciliation. Furthermore, the government program, which can be summed up in liberation of the south, security, and reform, must be implemented by first rebuilding the army and unifying it on bases that are acceptable to all sides.

## AL-BA'TH Urges 'Certain Powers' for Karami

*JN280820 Damasus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 28 May 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] In its main editorial, *AL-BA'TH* newspaper says: It has become obvious that the problem of establishing security as a first step toward a comprehensive reconciliation requires certain powers for the Karami governemnt in order to enable it to overcome some obstacles that are still hindering the march of reconciliation whose main guidelines were drawn up at the Geneva and Lausanne conferences and the Damascus summit between President Hafiz al-Asad and Amin al-Jumayyil. Giving certain special powers to the Karami government must be coupled with a clear, practical stand by all the disputing parties. In other words, without support for the measures to tackle the basic problems and prepare the ground for comprehensive reconciliation and for building future Lebanon, it will be very difficult for any government to realize any success worth mentioning in this direction. Clearly, and to great extent, most of the disputing parties agree that there is need for granting certain powers to the Karami government and giving it the necessary support so that it will become a strong government capable of realizing the aspirations of all the Lebanese sides in ending the current situation and liberating the south from the Zionist invaders. Continuing its comment, *AL-BA'TH* says: While hoping that all the Lebanese sides will extend backing and support for the Karami government, we must recall that Israel, the archenemy of Lebanon and the Arabs, will attempt — as it is doing now through its agents, which it recruited out of their own volition — to obstruct any approach that is aimed at restoring Lebanon's stability because this stability constitutes a real threat to the U.S. and Israeli aims and interests not only in Lebanon but in the entire Arab homeland; and it seems that Zionist War Minister Arens' visit to Washington this week falls mainly within the framework of the continuous, coordinated consultations between Washington and Tel Aviv concerning Lebanon. It has been reported that the visit will be mainly concerned with the methods to foil the Karami government's nationalist trend, especially since the agents' attempts to this effect have all failed as a result of the Lebanese people's support for this governemnt of national reconciliation. Concluding its comment, *AL-BA'TH* says: Syria, which has stood by Lebanon through thick and thin, will not hesitate to extend to it all the necessary means so as to strengthen any national trend that would work for Lebanon's unity and Arabism and end the Zionist occupation of the south.

### Arens in U.S. To Discuss Stingers, Israeli Economy

*TA301636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Israel's economic condition, the situation on the northern border, and the supply of U.S. arms to Saudi Arabia — these were the main topics raised in a meeting at the Pentagon between Defense Minister Arens and his U.S. counterpart, Caspar Weinberger. The meeting lasted about 1/2 hour, and the two sides later wanted to emphasize the good atmosphere which prevailed. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports from the Pentagon:

[Begin recording] [Barqay] This was the shortest meeting between the two, during which they touched, very briefly, on a number of important issues. Minister Arens informed his host that Israel has given up its demand [derishata] for a special engine for our F-16's; we will agree to install an engine identical to yours, Arens told Weinberger.

Weinberger was interested in Israel's inflation, and in reply, Arens told him of the security difficulties, and of the need to maintain a level of alertness on the northern front. Our defense minister asked that the Pentagon allow Israeli industry to compete with the U.S. plants in U.S. domestic markets. The issue of the Stingers arose also, of course.

[Arens] We do not support this [U.S. supply of Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia]; we are opposed to this and I have said as much to the U.S. secretary of defense. On the one hand we are afraid that these weapons, which are relatively limited, may fall into terrorists' hands and may be used against civilian aviation. This is a danger for us, but not just for us. On the other hand, according to our assessment, it is exactly the limited capability of these weapons that makes it difficult to assume that they can aid in handling the problem arising in the Persian Gulf.

[Barqay] At the end of the meeting, we asked Professor Arens whether he will use the remaining days of his visit here for raising funds for his party. Arens answered that this matter was not set, but that it is no secret that he is active on behalf of the Likud's victory in the elections. [end recording]

### Comments on Lebanon, Terrorists

*TA310600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens says that Israel is aware of the Lebanese Government's intention to close down the Israeli liaison office in Beirut, and Israel will not prevent the Lebanese Government from doing so. Speaking at a press conference in Washington following a meeting with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Arens also touched on other topics as we hear in this report from Connie Lonn:

[Begin recording] [Lonn] Defense Minister Arens left Washington a satisfied man with the exception of his objection to the sale of Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia, a sale whose legality is about to be investigated by the House of Representatives. But Mr Arens said after his meeting with Defense Secretary Weinberger that the state of Israeli-American relations is probably better than it has ever been before. In a Washington news conference he was asked what he based his assessment on.

[Arens] I base it on, one, the level of aid that Israel gets from the United States at the present time, and the conditions of that aid. I think we are today getting a greater scope of assistance, military and economic; we are getting it under conditions that are better than have ever existed in U.S.-Israeli relations. I think we today have closer and more frequent contacts between political and military representatives of the two countries, more frequent consultations, and I think probably smaller gaps than we have ever had before in the views from Washington and from Jerusalem as to the situation in the Middle East.

[Lonn] Arens added he is not trying to influence the outcome of the American elections by his statements. On the negative side Arens said he is not totally convinced the Saudis can guarantee the Stinger missiles will not fall into the hands of terrorists. That would endanger Israel as well as other countries in the region. He told the defense secretary the Saudi F-15's and improved Hawks can adequately protect them from Iran. Mr Arens also told a questioner the Israeli Government is not supplying any weapons systems or spare parts to Iran. [end recording]

Referring to the war in the Persian Gulf, Arens said the Soviets appeared to have shipped new SS-21 missiles to Iraq for use against Iran. Also at the news conference, Defense Minister Arens was asked to comment on the Zore'a report on the deaths after their capture of two of the terrorists who hijacked the Ashqelon bus last month.

[Begin Arens recording] First, the report does not make pleasant reading. I had the unpleasant job of reading the report that I commissioned, and I think the substance of the report has been published here as well. One of the terrorists was evidently killed after he was taken off the bus, possibly the second one as well. This is a clear deviation from rules and regulations and standards, as they are practiced in the Israel Defense Forces and in the security services, and criminal proceedings will be undertaken against some of the people against whom there is suspicion of illegal action. [end recording]

The defense minister also noted that he had been present during the Israel army's storming of the bus. He was asked whether he had been aware of what was happening to the terrorists taken live.

[Begin Arens recording] No, I was not. As a matter of fact I talked to reporters on the spot when I was there, and when I left I told them that two of the terrorists were killed and two of them captured (?alive). [end recording]

### Sources Say Future Supply of Stingers To Be Opposed

*TA301123 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 May 84 p 1*

['Akiva Eldar and 'Uzi Benziman report]

[Excerpt] The Persian Gulf war is an excuse for President Reagan to send Stinger rockets to Saudi Arabia. Senior political sources in Jerusalem told the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent yesterday that the United States knows that Saudi Arabia does not intend to use the missiles against Iran and therefore Israel will not hesitate to use any political means to prevent a future supply of the missiles to Saudi Arabia. The same sources mentioned that the Saudi Air Force did not attack Iranian Phantoms while they were bombing oil tankers in the Persian Gulf. During his visit to Washington, Defense Minister Moshe Arens is to tell his colleague, Caspar Weinberger, that the missiles and refueling planes which are being delivered to Saudi Arabia will upset the arms balance between Israel and the Arab countries. Arens may also mention Egypt's request to purchase refueling planes in the United States and claim that these planes will widen the range of attack of the Arab air forces and enable them to attack densely populated regions in the center of Israel. The security measures taken by Saudi Arabia to prevent the transfer of Stinger missiles to the PLO do not satisfy Israel, authorized Israeli sources said yesterday, following the official declarations by the U.S. Administration that it would transfer 400 Stingers and another refueling plane to Saudi Arabia.

## HA'ARETZ on Arens, Hijackers' Deaths

*TA301043 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew*
*30 May 84 p 7*

[Ran Kislev commentary: "Amazement Versus Praise"]

[Text] It is very difficult to see any bright spot in the results of the investigation by the Zore'a commission. What was released for publication in the announcement by the defense minister's office about the commission's findings and conclusions (which will remain classified) confirmed our gravest fears: Two of the four terrorists who took control of the bus that was on its way to Ashqelon about 6 weeks ago were taken off the bus alive and well by the security forces (at least one of them, who was photographed by the *HADASHOT* cameraman, appeared confused, but not wounded, or even scratched). The two were killed afterward, during the period of time between their removal from the bus and their evacuation from the area. They were beaten to death, but, in the words of the announcement: "They were severely beaten by people who were on the spot."

Thus, even the dubious consolation that the pair's deaths were caused by a "mistake," or from "overenthusiasm," or, in even more cynical language — "were pressed too hard during the process of the investigation" — has been taken away from us. People's skulls are not broken by "mistake" or through "overenthusiasm." To put it simply — and also in legal terminology — this is called murder.

However, there is one ray of light in this unfortunate affair that could lift our spirits: an investigation was held, and the commission arrived at grave findings and recommendations that could prevent the future recurrence of incidents of this type. It is good to know that we are living in a country in which there are still tools for the clarification and elimination of phenomena that must not become a norm — overt or covert — in a reformed society. This is a certificate of honesty for the State of Israel, which we need in these times just as we need air to breathe, for us and for the entire world. And indeed, this is how the Zore'a commission investigation findings appear to the world's eyes, and the reactions published yesterday in the foreign press will testify to this.

However, it is a far cry from this to the flood of compliments heaped on Minister Moshe Arens by even his political rivals. It should not be forgotten that 2 full weeks went by before Arens decided to establish an inquiry commission and assign it the task of examining the circumstances surrounding the deaths of the two terrorists. And these were not 2 weeks of silence, but 2 weeks of repeated press reports — both abroad and in Israel — despite the great efforts by the censors to stop them. It is very difficult to shake off the impression that these publications had an important — perhaps even a decisive — role in the defense minister's decision to get at the truth. A postponement of 2 weeks to begin the investigation is a fairly long period of time in view of the detrimental — and possibly even ruinous — effect on the investigating process itself.

During those 2 weeks Minister Arens had many opportunities to suspect that there something was not right about the treatment of the two terrorists. The day before yesterday, when the findings of the Zore'a commission investigation were published, Minister Arens announced he had not been present at the time of the event. That was an ambiguous announcement. What could have been understood from it was that Minister Arens had not been present when the terrorists were interrogated and murdered, and this is obviously true. However, what also could have been understood from the announcement was that he had not been present when the terrorists were taken off the bus alive, and this apparently is not true. According to the pictures taken by the *HADASHOT* cameraman that were published yesterday, it seems that Minister Arens was very close to the area where at least one of the two terrorists passed after being taken alive, and he had a reasonable chance of seeing him alive.

However, let us assume that in the chaos that prevailed at 0500 on 13 April, the defense minister did not express his opinion about the transfer of the live prisoners and did not connect this to the later announcement of their deaths. The next day the military censors banned photos of those terrorists walking on their own two feet submitted to it by several papers. Did the fact of this ban not come to the defense minister's knowledge? It is reasonable to assume that the fact of the existence of those photos was reported to the minister's office, since, after all, anyone who saw them had to understand that they contained explosive material.

However, let us also assume that because of some sort of blunder the matter was not reported to the minister. There was a *NEW YORK TIMES* report 2 days later about the photos and immediately after that, the matter was published in the entire Israeli press. Was this not sufficient reason for the defense minister to demand that he be shown the pictures referred to? And if he saw them then — and especially the *HADASHOT* picture, which is surprisingly clear — did they not arouse in him the serious suspicions they aroused in everyone else? Was all this not sufficient evidence to order an immediate investigation?

As stated, 2 weeks passed, with various press publications, and yet another *NEW YORK TIMES* publication with a comparison between the *HADASHOT* photograph and the family snapshots of the terrorist Majdi Ahmad 'Ali Abu Jum'ah before Arens decided upon the establishment of the Zore'a commission. And when he finally did decide, he even tried to stop the publication of reports on the very establishment of the commission. If until then it was possible to fear that, knowingly or unknowingly, Arens had tried to avoid disclosing the truth, it is difficult to understand his opposition to the publication of reports on the very establishment of the commission, (since this, after all, was the first good thing that had happened in this affair since the terrorists' murder). The most reasonable thing to assume is that it was simply lack of wisdom. For this, too, there is no reason to praise him.

Here, as in many other cases, the question of ministerial responsibility arises. What is special is that the defense minister himself gave the commander of the Southern Command "command" responsibility, even though, according to him, he was not present at the site of the event. Why did the same responsibility not apply to the minister? Indeed, all the repeated talk about such responsibility, with examples from other countries of the resignation of the responsible ministers, sound naive in Israel. In Israel there are no norms of ministerial responsibility and Arens is not the first defense minister who is demonstrating this. Another system that is within Arens' field of responsibility is that of reportage, which, for a fairly long period of time, presented the public with a stream of incorrect information about the affair of the two terrorists. There are two possibilities: Either the incorrect information was allowed to flow with the minister's knowledge; or those responsible for the flow were also lying to the minister himself. In either case the matter is grave and strikes a severe blow against the defense establishment's credibility.

## Press Editorials on Zore'a Commission Findings

[Editorial Report] The major Israeli dailies carry in their 29 May 1984 editions editorials on the findings of the Zore'a commission — headed by Major General (Reserves) Me'ir Zore'a — which was appointed to investigate the circumstances surrounding the deaths of two of the four terrorists involved in the Ashqelon bus hijacking in April.

Jerusalem *THE JERUSALEM POST* in English carries an editorial on page 8 entitled "The Zore'a Report." After a brief review of the Zore'a commission's findings, the editorial notes that Defense Minister Arens "deserves public praise" for not having been "trapped by the temptation" to minimize the severity of the incident. The editorial concludes: "In addition to these proceedings, what is important is that the defense establishment institute the appropriate procedures to assure that the breaches of discipline that occurred in this case will not be able to occur again."

Tel Aviv *HA'ARETZ* in Hebrew carries an editorial on page 9 entitled "The Killing of the Two Terrorists: The Truth Begins To Emerge." After a review of the incidents leading to the establishment of the Zore'a commission, the paper expresses confidence in the defense minister's condemnation of the incident, but says that the identities of those responsible for the killings must now be established, "and the defense minister's decision to prevent the publication of their names is unacceptable."

Tel Aviv *DAVAR* in Hebrew carries an editorial on page 9 entitled "The Zore'a Commission: Half the Job," beginning with the paper's regret that what the press and public had suspected has now proved true. As factors leading to what *DAVAR* calls a "deterioration in the norms of security behavior," the paper enumerates the occupation of the West Bank, the war in Lebanon, and the influence of former Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan, who "pardoned people who had been found guilty of murdering Arabs."

The paper adds: "The IDF must constantly work to correct the disruption of the moral norms toward the Arabs caused by Refa'el Eytan." The editorial concludes that the Zore'a commission only did "half the job," and that now the guilty must be identified and punished.

Tel Aviv *'AL HAMISHMAR* in Hebrew carries an editorial on page 1 entitled "Lynching With Rifle Butts," complaining that the incident of the terrorists' murder was not addressed by Israel's president or prime minister, nor, indeed, by the minister of education and culture; it was only the defense minister who condemned the act. The nation did not protest en masse "and this is the worst of all: the indifference." *'AL HAMISHMAR* asks "How was the lynching at the bus any different from the lynching at the Hebron college? Only in the way the rifles were used", and continues to blame Begin and Refa'el Eytan for creating an atmosphere in which such crimes may be committed. The editorial concludes with praise for the press for having forced the defense establishment to expose the truth. The paper closes its editorial with the words: "Cry, the Beloved Country."

Tel Aviv *HATZOFE* in Hebrew carries an editorial on page 2 entitled "The Rules of Conduct Toward Terrorists" and begins with the observation that these rules are vague and must be clarified. Israel has no death penalty and terrorist murderers have been released in the past in exchange for Israeli prisoners. However, individuals cannot be permitted to take the law into their own hands. "After capture, a prisoner is entitled to humanitarian treatment, in accordance with international law." The paper expresses understanding for the emotions felt by soldiers capturing terrorist-murderers, but says: "It is not befitting an army that respects moral guidelines in such situations" to commit such an act and these guidelines should be thoroughly reexamined.

Tel Aviv *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* in Hebrew carries an editorial on page 2 entitled "An Exceptional Case", simply reviewing the Zore'a commission's findings, and expressing no conclusion of its own.

Tel Aviv *MA'ARIV* in Hebrew carries an editorial on page 8 entitled "The Norm and the Exception." The editorial calls for a trial of the guilty parties, writing that this is the only way that the "citizens of Israel can express their horror and moral reservations about this grave incident." The paper praises the defense minister for having initiated the Zore'a commission's work and calls for swift punishment of the guilty, "so that it will be clear — to us and to the world, which is watching us — that it is not those who killed prisoners who represent the State of Israel, but those who do not rest until they have forced the guilty to pay for their crimes."

### Jewish Terrorist Actions Condemned by Herzog

*TA301058 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0935 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Israeli President Herzog has very sharply condemned the actions attributed to the Jewish underground. These actions, the president said, lower us to the subhuman level of the murderous terrorist organizations working against us. If the murder plot had succeeded, we could have expected a horrifying internal split, to the point of a civil war. The conclusion, President Herzog said, is that there has been a terrible educational failure here. The Israeli president was addressing young people from the Beney 'Aqiva movement who are in a preparatory program for kibbutz life.

### Jewish Terror Group Member Convicted by Court

*TA291434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] One of the people accused of belonging to the Jewish terror group, No'am Yinon from Moshav Qeshet in the Golan, was convicted in a Jerusalem court today on his own confession. He confessed to having transported 50 mines from the Golan, at the request of another person, mines which were used to assemble bombs. The sentence will be issued at the beginning of next week.

### MA'ARIV Interview With Suspects, Part Three

*TA251022 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 May 84 p 14*

[Third installment of report on interview with Jewish underground suspects identified as "Group A," by Me'ir Ben-Gur at the detention center in Jerusalem; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Ben-Gur] The attack on the Islamic College was to avenge the murder of the late Aharon Gross. One of the weapons used by the avengers had previously belonged to one of the six persons killed near the Hadassah building. This is what I was told by some of the suspects in connection with the Jewish underground at the detention center in Jerusalem. In the indictments presented against them 2 days ago, they were charged with being members of a terrorist organization.

(Several speakers take part in this article as well as in previous installments of this series; we have called all of them "Group A".)

[Group A] We were very fond of Aharon Gross. He had been sitting with us in the tent where we were staging a sit-in to protest the inaction against the Arab rioters 3 hours before he was murdered, and was reciting his morning prayers. He later left the tent in the direction of the yeshiva at the Romano Building, carrying an 'Uzi. I remember that Rabbi Levinger told us that morning: I have a premonition that a catastrophe is coming.

About 3 hours later, Aharon was crossing through the vegetable market some 50 meters from a manned IDF post. Three terrorists assaulted him. Two took him by the arms from behind, and the third stood in front of him and stabbed him in the chest. He stabbed, and stabbed, and stabbed. All this took place in front of Arab passers-by in the market who watched the bloody spectacle until Aharon fell to the ground. The soldiers at the post did not react. They had orders to watch over the families at the Avraham Avinu site, and not to leave their post. One soldier, who nevertheless left the post to see what all the fuss was about in the market, saw Arabs dragging a man out of a pool of blood and taking him away. The soldier did not know whether the man was a Jew or an Arab. He was court-martialled for having breached discipline by leaving his post. Aharon was later found in the house of an Arab. The people in the house claimed they thought he was their son. To this day it is not known where Aharon died, in the market or in the house where he was taken while bleeding.

[Ben-Gur] What happened after the murder?

[Group A] We were in deep shock. Aharon Gross was the eighth person to have been killed in Hebron. The government did very little to develop the Jewish settlement there, despite its own resolutions to that effect. At the time of Aharon's murder, there were 15 families living in subhuman conditions in Hebron — 15 families and 8 dead. These were the right statistical facts, and not those that the defense minister would present to us. The murder was clearly meant to annihilate the Jewish settlement in Hebron. After the murder, a feeling of impotence and fear pervaded all of us. Rabbi Tzvi Tau of the Merkaz Harav Yeshiva sent a commission to Hebron a few days after the murder. This commission, composed of people with great military and security experience, was entrusted with the mission of checking security arrangements at the site. The commission arrived at the following conclusions: Women in Hebron will not leave their homes unless escorted by two armed men, children will be kept at home, and even the men will not dare to go out in the streets other than armed and in groups.

[Ben-Gur] Did you implement these conclusions?

[Group A] The implementation of these conclusions would have completely paralyzed Jewish settlement life in the city. How can anybody conceive of escorting every woman with two armed men? Or of keeping children imprisoned in their homes? The natural outcome would have been that neither men nor children would have dared out of their homes, and the small Jewish community in Hebron would have turned into a closed ghetto.

In any event, we published and disseminated the findings of the commission among the inhabitants of Hebron, and their reaction was very sharp and negative, coupled with a warning that if they were forced to adopt such an attitude they would not be able to remain in the city.

[Ben-Gur] Why did you not appeal to the pertinent institutions?

[Group A] We did. However, let me tell you how the Israeli citizens shared in our grief. While we were still in the 7-day mourning period for the death of Aharon Gross, Peace Now staged demonstrations in Hebron every day for a week. The demonstrations took place right next to the monument we erected on the spot where Aharon was murdered.

Minister Arens informed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that he would not allow such demonstrations to be held in an Arab city. The next day the commander of the Central Command, on his own, gave permission to hold the demonstration, and said that he could not withstand the pressure exerted on him by the demonstrators. We met in the morning and we decided: Come what may, we will not allow the demonstrators to approach the monument, we will stand there and react. At noon, Rabbi Levinger called on us and persuaded us not to do that, lest there evolve a confrontation among Jews in front of the Arabs.

[Ben-Gur] How did you react?

[Group A] We obeyed him and we locked ourselves in our homes. We were told, however, that the spectacle in the market had really been absurd. Jews stood next to the monument with placards in Arabic reading: Hebron is an Arab city, down with occupation. They were surrounded by a circle of Israeli soldiers who watched them. On the other side of the circle, there was a crowd of rejoicing Arabs.

We felt persecuted both by the Arabs and our own brethren, and abandoned by the government and the army whose duty is to support us. We felt that the Jewish settlement in Hebron was in danger. And, after all, the return to our forefathers' city is one of the basic principles of our faith. We decided to react.

[Ben-Gur] Tension mounts when I discuss the murder of the late Aharon Gross with Group A. Meanwhile, the detention center has filled with relatives and the children of the detainees. Amid this din, frenetic types in handcuffs are taken from one place to another, and some depressed faces peek at us from behind the bars. We sit in the crowded cell, huddled in a corner. Every detainee is totally absorbed in the meeting with his family.

What does react mean?

[Group A] To retaliate, to avenge Aharon's death, and to deter further attacks against Jews... our blood was boiling. But, not far from here, at the Islamic College, they were not disguising their pleasure over what they had done to Aharon. This college teaches people to hate Jews, and its students have demonstrated against Jews in Hebron on various occasions. The large number of clashes between Arabs and Jews were inspired by the college's staff who incited people to murder Jews.

[Group A] We are not indifferent to human life. What happened in the field is most unfortunate. There are not many people like us who seek peace. We do not want to expel the Arabs, and we do not want to hurt them, but we will not agree to them hurting us. The word shalom [peace] comes from the word shlemut [integrity], integrity of behavior and of loving thy neighbor. However, there is a problem here: The Arabs know us and they use our ethics against us. Looking back, I am sorry about the bloodshed and I really feel pain.

We lived in Hebron by virtue of decisions made by various governments, including that of the Alignment. However, we were only 15 Jewish families among 70,000 Arabs. This situation lasted 4 years. The community was not allowed to grow, and restrictions were imposed on it. Had there been 500, or at least 200, Jewish families in Hebron the situation would have been different and it would not have been necessary to react. However, I still reached the conclusion that we should not hurt Arabs against whom there is no proof that they are terrorists. Whoever does that would be making a mistake. I was sorry when I heard that three people had been killed in the college, I had nightmares. Some people deluded themselves that by taking some drastic action they might draw attention to their distress and bring about a policy that would deter people from murdering Jews.

## Peace Now Manifesto Condemns Jewish Underground

*TA251546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 25 May 84*

[Text] The Peace Now movement has issued a sharp manifesto against the Jewish underground, calling it a murderers' organization. Peace Now says that this is the rotten fruit borne by the philosophy of power entailed in the belief in a Greater Israel. The movement demands that the censorship imposed on the publication of the suspects' names be lifted, and asks that all the legal measures available against them be fully exhausted.

## West Bank Settlers Warn of Future Actions

*TA291346 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ 29 May 84 p 1*

[Nadav Shragay, Tzvi Bar'el, and Lili Galili report]

[Text] "It can be expected that Jewish inhabitants will again take independent action to ensure security if drastic action is not taken to end the atmosphere of incitement and terrorism." This is stated in an announcement issued yesterday by the Action Committee for Detainees from the Jewish Underground — LA'OR ("On Behalf of My Brothers and My Friends"). The announcement was issued against the background of the Molotov cocktail that was thrown at a Qiryat Arba' vehicle yesterday, and one thrown at a tourist bus the day before, 27 May. Both incidents occurred in the Makhpelah Cave area. Following the latest incident, a group of Qiryat Arba' residents went to Hebron today to "demonstrate their presence," as they phrased it.

Yesterday, Hebron inhabitants complained that some 10 cars had been sabotaged, windshields shattered and tires punctured, by unknown persons. Rabbi Moshe Levinger said yesterday that minor attacks of this type had always preceded more serious attacks such as the murder of Salama and Aharon Gross, or the massacre of six people at the Hadassah building. Yesterday the LA'OR Committee also called upon the inhabitants of Qiryat Arba' to demonstrate in Hebron, and it also condemned the "one-sidedness of the attorney general, who has come out against publication of the detainees' versions, but is not warning against the biased leaks of the investigators, members of the security forces and the police force, to the media."

Peace Now has informed the IDF authorities that the movement is getting organized for action in Hebron if the settlers continue to harm security there. The movement has called upon the IDF authorities to restrain the settlers who have gone to Hebron to demonstrate, emphasizing that the settlers intend to create a provocation that will set off a Jewish-Arab confrontation, as the Jewish terrorist organization already did.

### POST Comments on Jewish Underground

*TA270813 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 May 84 p 8*

[Editorial: "The Growing Malignancy"]

[Text] It is four weeks now since the arrests of the first group of Jewish terrorist suspects were announced. Their number has since increased to close to thirty, and charges have already been filed against 27 suspects, including two army officers. They are charged with heinous crimes, such as premeditated murder, attempted murder, stealing large quantities of arms and explosives from the army, planning to blow up the Dome of the Rock on the Temple Mount and membership in a meticulously planned conspiracy.

Among the recent suspects who were arrested for questioning in connection with the Jewish terrorist organization are two of the foremost spiritual leaders of Gush Emunim and of the Jewish settlers movement in Judaea and Samaria — Rabbi Moshe Levinger and Rabbi Eli'ezer Waldman. Although they have since been released, their interrogation is likely to continue. Each of them has a son-in-law among the indicted terrorist suspects. Yet, as the frightening dimensions of a Jewish terrorist organization unfold — the largest in Israel's history — public support and understanding for the suspects among nationalist and Orthodox nationalist circles is mounting.

Rabbi Waldman, the head of the Qiryat Arba' yeshiva and number four on the Tehiya-TZOMET Knesset list, was given a hero's welcome by his followers upon his release from police detention on Friday.

Tehiya leader Yuval Ne'eman, the Science Minister, lost no time approaching Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, following Rabbi Waldman's arrest on Thursday, in order to impress on the prime minister his belief that it was unthinkable that Rabbi Waldman could have been involved in any way in the Jewish terrorist organization. Had he known anything was happening, the rabbi would have certainly informed the relevant authorities, Prof. Ne'eman held.

The Sephardi chief rabbi thought differently. In his view, a rabbi and head of a yeshiva had the right as a spiritual leader to keep things to himself and not to betray the confidence of his disciples. Rabbi Levinger, who for the past 14 years has forced successive governments to accept many a fait accompli in the West Bank, has put it most succinctly on Friday, only a short while after his release on bail following 11 days of detention: He rejects the term "Jewish Underground," since these men sought to strengthen the rule of the State and of the government. He was certain that there would not be a split within Gush Emunim and that it was only a matter of time until the people would understand what happened and why it happened. According to Rabbi Levinger, it was the failure on the government and of the security forces which brought about these deeds.

"The atmosphere prior to and during the trial will make this clear to everybody and in its wake no Arab will dare to raise an arm or a stone or a knife against a Jew. The security forces' failures will be exposed," Rabbi Levinger stated confidently.

Given the current growing sympathy and support for the terrorist suspects among religious nationalist groups, Rabbi Levinger could easily be proven right again. There is no question any more that those charged with these terrible crimes were indeed devoted idealists in their own eyes, who grew up with the teachings of yeshiva heads such as Rabbi Waldman and the great spiritual leaders of the Gush Emunim. Although the Jewish settlers movement does not condone all their actions, there is certainly wide-spread understanding for the terrorist suspects as devoted fanatics.

Prof. Ne'eman himself, at an early stage, sought to differentiate between the attacks on the Arab mayors nearly four years ago, since they were the PLO representatives in the West Bank, and the attempted sabotage of five Arab buses. The malignant growth is spreading, while government ministers and religious leaders remain mum. Self-appointed, messianic-religious fanaticism, combined with extreme self-righteous nationalism can indeed become a most dangerous threat, even in a Jewish state. It must be condemned by the leaders of Israel's main political spectrum, both from the right and the left, before it is too late.

### New Jewish-Arab List Presents Candidates

*TA301546 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1525 GMT 30 May 84*

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 30 May (ITIM) — The Jewish "Alternative" Movement and the Arab "Progressive Movement" have set up a Jewish-Arab list for the Knesset, named "the Progressive List for Peace."

This was announced today by the list's chairmen, Uri Avneri and Dr Rashid Salim from Nazareth, at a news conference convened in Bet Sokolov in Tel Aviv.

The first six candidates on the list will be: 1) Attorney Muhammad Mi'ari (from Haifa) 2) Major General Dr Mati Peled (Reserves); 3) Priest Riyah Abu al-'Asal (from Nazareth); 4) Walid Sadiq (from At-Taiyiba); 5) Dr Ya'aqov Arnon; 6) Nuri al-'Uzbi (from the Negev); 7) Dr Ruhama Marton; 8) Ahmad an-Nasir (from 'Arraba).

Mr Uri Avneri noted that the list will be based on full equality between Jews and Arabs. The list, which includes 120 names, is made up of 60 Arabs and 60 Jews alternately.

Attorney Mi'ari and Dr Mati Peled, the two first candidates on the list, talked about the principles of the list's platform, which advocates mutual recognition between the State of Israel and a Palestinian state which should be established on the basis of negotiations between the Israeli Government and the PLO — the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. To this end, Israel should withdraw from all occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, and leave Lebanon immediately and unconditionally. The new movement will also struggle against discrimination vis-a-vis the minorities in Israel, and will demand legislation to guarantee equality.

## NRP Executive Approves Party Knesset List

*TA301756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 30 May 84*

[Hayim Zissovitz report]

[Text] The executive members of the National Religious Party [NRP], meeting in the Zoa House in Tel Aviv, have approved the composition of the NRP Knesset candidates' list: Yosef Burg and Zvulun Hammer are first on the list. They are followed by Avner Shaqi; David Danino, who is chairman of the Religious Councils Association; Yosi Gueta, the representative of religious moshavim; Avraham Melamed, and Yehuda Ben-Me'ir. Representatives of the National Religious Women's faction, of the Religious Kibbutz Movement, and of the Likud Utemura faction follow them. The National Religious Women's faction and the Religious Kibbutz Movement are not pleased, but will decide on whether to withdraw from the NRP or possibly set up a separate list, tomorrow.

We met Minister Hammer after the meeting and asked him whether his appeal to his faction members to withdraw still stand. His answer was that he was met halfway, that the approved list was not entirely what he wished for, but that his requests were met to a certain extent. Hammer said he will consider his future moves according to the decision of those NRP factions which are still undecided as to what to do.

## TAMI Executive Approves Knesset Election List

*TA301917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] TAMI's executive has approved the movement's Knesset list. Following are the three first candidates on TAMI's list: Aharon Abu-Hatzera, Ben-Tziyon Rubin, and Eli Dayan. They are followed by Shalom Danino and Dani 'Azri'el. Eli Artzi was placed in the seventh slot, although he threatened to resign if he was not upgraded to the fourth slot. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that at the end of the vote, Artzi went to speak with Abu-Hatzera, and his next moves are not clear. TAMI's executive has approved the list by a majority of votes — one opposed and two abstained.

## Shinuy Completes Knesset Candidates List

*TA310704 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 May 84 p 2*

[Text] Tel Aviv — Shinuy last night drew up its list for the Knesset election. It features academics, people from the arts, prominent businessmen and industrialists.

At the head of the list is party leader MK Amnon Rubinstein, followed by the party's second MK, Mordekhay Virshubski. In third place is former MK Zaydan 'Atshah, followed by Ramat Hasharon acting council head Yoram Alsder, Middle East expert Yehoshu'a Porat and Na'amat legal adviser Rina Sha'ashan-Sasson in sixth place.

Among those occupying places of honour at the end of the list are Scitex managing director Efrayim Arazi, sculptor Tziyona Ben-Shimshi and author Ehud Ben-'Ezer.

The first 10 places on the list were chosen by direct elections in the party's central committee with the rest being drawn up by a special committee formed by the party secretariat.

## Chief of Staff on Need for Presence in Lebanon

*TA301256 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1245 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said that the Lebanese Government is unable, at this stage, to shoulder responsibility for terrorist acts perpetrated from its territory against Israel. Therefore, the chief of staff says, the IDF must still maintain its forces in Lebanon. The chief of staff added: We are doing this not only on behalf of Israel's citizens but also on behalf of the southern Lebanese residents.

Lt Gen Levi made these remarks in a meeting with dozens of paratroopers from seven countries around the world. The meeting took place near the Beaufort Castle in southern Lebanon. According to the chief of staff, Israel has no political goals in Lebanon and the problems are of a purely security nature. He emphasized that Israel is now seeking a solution to safeguard its border, and that such a solution can be local southern Lebanese forces which will cooperate with UNIFIL forces. This was reported by Sha'ya Segal.

### Lebanon 'Hotbed of Terrorism'

*TA301735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 30 May 84*

[Excerpt] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi says that the Lebanese Government is unable, at this stage, to demonstrate and establish its authority in southern Lebanon in order to prevent recurrent terrorist activity from this region against Israel. This was stated by the chief of staff, who added that the IDF should continue to maintain forces in Lebanon. Chief of Staff Levi made these remarks in southern Lebanon, in the afternoon, when he met with dozens of paratroopers from West European countries and from the United States, who were the IDF's guests. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports:

[Begin recording] The question of when to give the IDF forces the order to pull out of Lebanon is not on our agenda yet, the chief of staff made clear at the beginning of his remarks. Lebanon continues to be a hotbed of terrorism, he emphasized, and there is no government or regime there which can shoulder any responsibility. We do not need peaceful relations with Lebanon in order to demand [litbo'a] that its government supervise and control the terrorist nests, the chief of staff said. He gave Syria as an example: Damascus is an arch enemy of Israel, but its rulers have adopted effective, continual, and firm measures to prevent any terrorist attempt against us from Syrian territory.

Regrettably, the chief of staff concluded, matters work differently in Lebanon, and therefore the IDF continues to be present there. At the same time, Israel is ceaselessly seeking a formula which will find a replacement for the IDF and the Lebanese Army, and the solution emerging is a combination of local and UN forces.

## Lubrani Interviewed on Representation in Lebanon

*TA301749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1653 GMT 30 May 84*

[Interview with coordinator of Israeli activities in Lebanon Uri Lubrani by Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a "a few minutes ago;" place not given — recorded]

[Text][Barne'a] Mr Lubrani, has the Israeli Government already received any information about the Lebanese Government's intention to close down our representation in Beirut?

[Lubrani] We hear about such an intention from all sorts of sources and directions. We have not yet received any formal, categorical information of which we can take a serious view.

[Barne'a] Is Israel preparing for the possibility that the representation will indeed be closed soon?

[Lubrani] This possibility definitely exists. What do you mean by preparing? We need not really prepare for this. We will see how matters develop and act according to circumstances. We are prepared for any eventuality.

[Barne'a] What significance will the closure of the representation, if this is indeed done, have for Israel's activity in southern Lebanon?

[Lubrani] Well, naturally we are not happy about the idea that this liaison office may be closed, since we view it as the means, as the most effective and logical point of contact [nequdat hamaga'] for any dialogue on the issue of security arrangements in the south, if a request for such a dialogue is made. If this office is closed, then an effective means of reaching such a dialogue will also disappear. We have said this a number of times, and this will undoubtedly affect our acts in the south. In the south, we are making all the necessary arrangements so that our security interests vis-a-vis the northern Galilee area will be dealt with, and we will continue to make such arrangements. I have no doubt that the disappearance of the liaison office will make any dialogue with the Lebanese on this issue very difficult.

[Barne'a] However, the contacts with the various elements in southern Lebanon are not conducted via the representation in Beirut, are they?

[Lubrani] True, the contacts in southern Lebanon are not conducted with the Lebanese Government, or with official Lebanese elements, but with local elements who do not represent the Lebanese Government. From the same sources that speak of the possible closure of the representation, we also hear that the Lebanese Government wants to reach security arrangements with us in the south. The two things are not compatible, of course....

[Barne'a, interrupting] The Lebanese talk of a third, mediating party.

[Lubrani] No, they know very well that we do not intend to talk of arrangements in the south via a third party.

## Ecuadoran National Defense Minister Visiting

*TA281338 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1320 GMT 28 May 84*

["Announcement by the Defense Ministry spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 28 May (ITIM) — Ecuadoran National Defense Minister General Jorge Arciniegas Salazar, who is visiting Israel, was seen by Defense Minister Moshe Arens at the Defense Ministry today. The visitor was accorded a full military ceremony, with the IDF orchestra playing the two countries' national anthems. The visitor also reviewed an IDF honor guard. After the ceremony, the visiting minister and his host, the defense minister, conferred in the latter's office. The Ecuadoran national defense minister came to Israel for a few days' visit in the course of which he will tour historical sites and Christian holy places, kibbutzim, and industrial plants. The minister was accompanied by his wife and members of his office staff.

# ALGERIA

## Messaadia Receives CPSU's Shevardnadze, Others

*LD301755 Algiers APS in English 1150 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Algiers, 30/05/84 (APS) — Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member head of the CC Permanent Secretariat, audienced yesterday in Palais de Nations (Algiers) several delegations participating to the works of the Organisation of Solidarity With African and Asian Peoples (OSAAP) [AAPSO]. Mr Messaadia received the Vietnamese delegation led by Mrs Thi Ben, the Soviet delegation led by Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party and prime secretary of the CC of the Soviet Communist Party of the Republic of Georgia.

Mr Messaadia also audienced the Indian delegation headed by Mr Balion, president of the Indian Committee of Solidarity With Asian and African Peoples and the Egyptian delegation led by Dr Moura Chalet. [spellings of names as received] Talks with the audienced delegations took up the international current events and the role of the organisation (OSAAP) in the defense of the freedom of peoples and their right to self-determination.

## Somali Minister Delivers Message From Barre

*LD301512 Algiers APS in English 1015 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Algiers, 30/05/84 (APS) — State minister to the presidency of the Republic of Somalia flew in yesterday, holding a message from Somalian President Mohamed Siad Barre to President Chadli Bendjedid. Mr Rabibi was greeted by Mr Abdelkader Benkaci, charge de mission at the presidency of the Republic [name and title as received] and the Somalian ambassador to Algiers.

## Saudi Finance Minister Arrives in Algiers

*LD270136 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 26 May 84*

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, Saudi minister of finance and national economy, arrived this evening in Algiers. The Saudi minister made a statement at the airport. He said that his visit comes within the framework of the existing cooperation between the two fraternal countries in various aspects of development. He added: As is well known, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has decided to particpate in the reconstruction of the Administrative Department of Khenchela through a gift amounting to 600 million Algerian dinars.

The Saudi minister explained that he will study with the Algerian officials some development projects in which the Saudi Development Fund can participate. The Saudi minister was received on his arrival in Algiers by Dr Boualem Benhamouda, member of the Politburo and minister of finance, Brother Mustafa Ben Ammar, deputy minister in charge of budget and public holdings, and the ambassadors of the two countries.

## Bouhara Cites Stance at AAPSO Congress

*LD301806 Algiers APS in English 1016 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Algiers, 30/05/84 (APS) — Mr Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the CC Permanent Secretariat in charge of External Relations and head by the Algerian delegation participating to the Sixth Congress of the OSAAP [AAPSO] interviewed yesterday during the plenary session to underscore the importance of this forum and the prospects of the organisation's action in the future. [sentence as received]

"Thanking the participants to the 6th congress of OSAAP for having chosen Algeria to hold this historic meeting thus making of Algiers the capital of solidarity of African and Asian peoples, Mr Bouhara pointed out that this choice is felt as the best tribute paid to the glorious revolution of November and the best reverence to the sacrifices made by the Algerian people for the triumph of the ideals for which we are meeting today.

"The high number of the delegation which are among us and the security and high sense of duty which mark our congress have thwarted the negative speculations and the obscure scepticism of the detractors of our organisation who failing to avert the holding of the congress have tried to minimize its results," he said.

"The results of these sittings should not dash the hopes of hundred million of our brothers in Africa, Asia, and in the world who expect a lot and hope that we will meet their aspiration, Mr Bouhara also stated. Imperialism which is trying to ward off the "peril" that represent the newly independent countries and "ensure its survival," redeployed its strategy to perpetuate a less apparent exploitation, a more subtle division and a more pernicious presence. This new manoeuvre he declared "requires a larger mobilisation for a better unity of action. We have on our turn to evolve a hit back strategy and carry on the struggle we have engaged with colonialism and neocolonialism. Decolonisation is not yet completed since the whole humanity has not yet gained national sovereignty since some countries are still living under the yoke of colonialism," the Algerian delegate said.

In this connection, Mr Bouhara stated that Algeria which highly appreciated and is still sensitive to the support expressed by brother countries during Algeria's liberation struggle and will spare no effort be it individual or collective, to strengthen the struggle of peoples for their independence. [sentence as received]

"Algeria extends its indefectible and multifaceted support to peoples of Palestine, Western Sahara, Namibia, and South Africa," he said, pointing out that "to be more fertile and efficient, solidarity with African and Asian peoples should tend toward a larger university already symbolised by the presence of many delegations from the socialist countries and that of progressive and democratic forces from Latin America, Europe and other region. The solidarity of peoples which is a determining factor for the development of our countries in peace, security, and national independence should be expressed in all forms. To be concrete it should be based on concord and understanding and privilege dialogue in all circumstances for the settlement of any problem, the Algerian out that Algeria has always based its action on these principles. [sentence as received]

The outstanding initiatives of President Chadli Bendjedid for a brotherly dialogue are an evidence of the will of our people, party,and government to transcend the difficulties faced by their part of Africa and to build up a unit and prosperous Maghreb," Mr Bouhara explained, recalling Algeria's stand which is labouring unceasingly to gather favorable condition so that the treaty of concord and brotherhood incuding all the states of the Great Maghreb. [sentence and single quotation mark as received]

"Algeria is resolved to efficiently contribute to the completion by the necessary stages of the Great Maghreb construction and to devote its potentialities to the materialization of this goal to which aspire our peoples since many generation," the Algerian delegate declared, underlining that this lofty ideal is still stumbling over the war taking place in Western Sahara.

"To meet our peoples' expectations, we should stop noting facts and get underway a concrete action and work out a coherent program, convinced as we are of the need to overcome all the problems and sensibilities to show the world our will to help in the liberation and well being of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America," he said, declaring in conclusion that Algeria is confident that the results of the 6th congress will give a new impetus to the Organisation of Solidarity With African and Asian Peoples.

## LIBYA

### Africans in Tripoli Celebrate OAU Anniversary

*LD261024 Tripoli JANA in English 0938 GMT 26 May 84*

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 26, May 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — African nations yesterday celebrated the 21st anniversary of the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity and Africa Day. In Jamahiriyah the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau yesterday evening held celebrations on this occasion which were attended by members of the General People's Committee, the secretary and members of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau, the heads of African political missions accredited to Jamahiriyah and representatives of African liberation movements in Jamahiriyah.

The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau delivered a speech during the celebrations in which he reaffirmed that this day was a significant historical event for Africans as [words indistinct] for which African generations have struggled for a long time, that of establishing the Organisation of African Unity, was realised. Colonialism tried to partition and divide the peoples of the continent but the struggle of our peoples for freedom was crowned by the eviction of colonizers from the majority of the African Continent although some parts are still subjected to colonialism and to the racist regime in southern Africa.

He also pointed out that the African Continent is the only one in the world in which there is still a racist regime whose very existence is a symbol of dishonour for the entire humanity. This in addition to its twin racist regime present in the land of occupied Palestine. The presence of this racist regime on African land confirms to us that the path of the struggle is still a very long one. This has been confirmed back in 1973 by the leader of the revolution as he opened the proceedings of the coordination committee for the liberation of Africa when he said then: We in the Jamahiriyah do not consider ourselves independent so long as there is a part of the African continent under colonialism.

He pointed out that since its eruption, the Great Al-Fatih Revolution has primarily borne the responsibility of totally liberating the continent. Although the African Continent realised significant progress in the political field through the armed struggle, economic independence has not been totally realised up to today. Jamahiriyah has begun a bitter struggle to liberate the continent economically. This will be a major and difficult task aimed at establishing an interchange of African cooperation to liquidate colonialist economic monopolies. The achievements realised in this field were indicated during the Lagos economic summit.

Concerning Jamahiriyah's efforts, the secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau said that Jamahiriyah has set up over 100 joint companies and projects in the African Continent, this in addition to joint banks with African brothers aimed at working towards liberating Africa's economy from colonialist monopolies.

Concerning the cultural field, he pointed out that the effects of colonialism in this respect are still very strong as the language of the colonialists is the one prevailing despite the widespread existence of African languages such as Hausa and Swahili. Colonialist culture is still creating major problems in the African Continent, he added, stressing that the leader of the revolution has warned against the extent of its danger, this the leader's speech delivered in Bangui during his visit to the Central African Republic in which he also pointed to the existence of monopolist companies in the continent together with colonialist bases and culture.

The secretary further said that events in Chad are best evidence of the dirty role played by colonialism in the African Continent and of its attempts to return to it after being evicted, clarifying that the racist regime in South Africa has begun a new military political stage which constitutes the biggest danger on the independence and freedom of African peoples as the racist regime in South Africa began, with American imperialism, the policy of aggression and non-stability of neighbouring countries. Nowadays it is adopting the policies of intimidation and cajolery in a bid to wipe out the liberation movement that is opposing the racist rule in southern Africa and to undermine Namibia's independence through a series of agreements guaranteeing protection and security for it. This has also been adopted by the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine. One of its aftermaths was Egypt's fall under the Zionist entity's umbrella.

He added: As we are today celebrating the anniversary of the OAU establishment, that of the organisation which we are proud to belong to, we permanently reiterate our commitment to its charter, objectives and principles (?which are) now in danger because of the American policy aimed at destroying all regional organisations, especially the OAU. Events that took place during the 19th summit conference held in Tripoli are an indication that if the organisation is not aware of what is being devised against it, it could end and we would return to limited coalitions that would yield to colonialism and American imperialist domination. Our strength is in our unity. The racist regime in South Africa and its twin in occupied Palestine which was also considered by Africa as a racist regime since Africa considered Palestine's cause as an African one, could never be destroyed unless there is a militant African unity against colonialism. We, in the Jamahiriyah are at the forefront of liberation forces in this continent and are, under its leadership, which considers the liberation cause in Africa as its primary concern, confirming its total commitment to the organisation's objectives towards realising the unity of the people's of the continent and ending colonialism in all its forms as well as realising prosperity and progress while evicting colonialism from all its centres within Africa and evicting the agents who still represent colonialism and try to realise its objectives.

He also reaffirmed that the Libyan Arab people who possess authority, wealth and arms have placed all their capabilities for the sake of the continent's total liberation and until the downfall of both racist regimes in South Africa and occupied Palestine. At the end of his speech, the secretary requested African ambassadors to convey the greetings of Jamahiriyah people to their peoples, to confirm the Jamahiriyah people's solidarity with them and convey the greetings of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great Al Fatih Revolution, to the leaders of their countries.

Alassane Abdou, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin, delivered a speech in the name of the heads of African political missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah in which he reaffirmed that over the 20 years since its establishment, the OAU has realised significant victories over colonialism, racism, apartheid, and imperialism in all its forms. He also pointed out that for a few years now and because of attempts by colonialist and imperialist countries to return to spread hegemony over the peoples of the continent, Africa is facing several problems which undermine its economy and its struggle for liberation, mainly because of the new orientation of these imperialist, colonialist countries. He emphasised that imperialist and colonialist countries are trying to udnermine the continent's efforts towards progress and to destroy Africa's unity. This has been confirmed by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the [passage indistinct].

## Briefs

**New Nicaraguan Envoy**— Tripoli, Shaaban 30, May 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison People's Bureau received this morning credentials of Joler Mojeny Espoinoz [spelling of name as received], Nicaragua's new ambassador to the Jamahiriyah. Mr Joler delivered a speech when he presented his credentials conveying greetings of the leaders of the Sandinista Revolution to the leader and Libyan Arab people. He expressed the appreciation of the Nicaraguan people for the support provided by the Great Al Fatih Revolution to the Sandinista revolution to strengthen its stand and retaliate against American imperialist plots. He said that the stand of the Jamahiriyah in supporting the struggle of the people has the effective role in confronting plots devised by the American Administration against freedom, security and independence of the peoples of Latin America and security and freedom of the entire world. The Nicaraguan ambassador assured the stand of the Sandinista revolution and people of Nicaragua with the Great Al Fatih Revolution and Libyan Arab people in confronting all plots devised against their achievements and choices. He expressed the desire of his country to support and develop cooperation relations to achieve the interests of the two friendly peoples. [Text][Tripoli JANA in English 1758 GMT 30 May 84 LD]

## MAURITANIA

### PRC Vice Premier Delivers Banquet Speech

*LD302234 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 30 May 84*

[Excerpts] The vice premier of the PRC State Council is continuing his visit to our country. This morning was distinguisshed with the holding of a working session after which the Chinese guest attended a luncheon banquet at As-Sabah Hotel which was given in his honor by the interior minister, Lieutenant Colonel Iyal Abdoulaye. This event was distinguished by the exchange of speeches by the two delegations' leaders in which they expressed their satisfaction at the firmness of cooperation ties between the two countries.

On his part, Li Peng expressed his deep gratitude for the warm reception and generous hospitality he has been afforded. He said that his talks with the head of state the previous evening, the meeting held by the two delegations that morning, and the superb banquet are evidence of the firmness of friendship between the two countries. He praised the efforts of the national leadership for the country's advancement and defense of its honor and independence under the enlightening leadership of the head of state, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala. He expressed his satisfaction with the level of relations between Mauritania and the PRC which have witnessed a new phase after the visit paid by the head of state to the PRC in 1980. Lastly, he explained that China, which is considered a country moving along the path of development, is working for national construction, and intends to build relations of economic cooperation based on principles of equality and joint development.

## MOROCCO

### Muslim Fundamentalist Daily Director Sentenced

*LD261508 Rabat MAP in English 1215 GMT 26 May 84*

[Text] Rabat, May 26 (MAP) — Mr. Abdeslam Yassin, director of the new Moroccan daily *ASSOBH* (DAWN) was condemned Thursday by the tribunal of sale of two years of prison in addition to a 500 dirhams fine. Mr Yassin was charged with publishing articles susceptible of causing public disorder. During the trial, the convicted said the articles were not aimed at Moroccan officials, nor did they constitute an incitement to public disorder. These articles, he specified, only expressed his viewpoints on some problems of the Moroccan society. Yassin was arrested last December, few days after the first issue of his daily *ASSOBH*. He is known as belonging to Muslim fundamentalists.

## SUDAN

### Numayri Congratulates Mubarak on Election

*EA311057 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The president of the republic, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, has sent the following cable to His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the victory of the National Democratic Party in the Arab Republic of Egypt by a majority of seats of the Egyptian People's Assembly:

Your Excellency Brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, peace and God's mercy be upon you. I am happy to convey to Your Excellency and to the people of Egypt my warm congratulations and those of the people and Government of Sudan on the victory of the National Democratic Party which bespeaks the confidence of the people of Egypt in your guided leadership. May God guide your steps and support you with the victory given by Him.

### Numayri on 'Hostile Campaigns' by Gulf States

*EA302138 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] The leader-president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, this morning addressed workers in the Sudanese textile mill at a big ceremony held at the mill's headquarters, in Khartoum north, at which workers in the mill and hundreds of workers from the industrial area gathered. In his speech the leader-president directed Mr Muhammad al-Bashir al-Waqi, minister of industry, to continue the policy of strengthening the textile industry in view of the fact that it is a strategic industry which was begun by the revolution. In his speech his excellency dealt with the value of work and workers in Islam [words indistinct]. He called on the workers for more sacrifice and production following the example of the noble messenger who had been a model in jihad and the conveyor of God's message. He triumphed despite his relatives and clan fighting him.

His excellency stressed that the attack to which Sudan is being exposed is an attack on Islam. He explained that Sudan's pursuit of God's law is the main cause of the hostile campaigns against it launched by some radios and newspapers in the Gulf states and Libya, pointing out in this connection that some communists in Egypt have also begun to attack Sudan and its Islamic course. His excellency stressed that the Sudanese nation has become united with all denominations and this nation will proceed toward its goals under the fluttering banners of Islam. We will not pay attention to the enemies' fabricated lies and their attacks. He explained that the enemies are saying if Sudan refrains from applying the Islamic course, its conditions will be improved by petroleum. But we have promised ourselves to rely on God alone in our thriving state of affairs. No matter what they do, our enemies will not kill the spirit of bravery, generosity, and fighting in us. They are the merits of Islam (?inherited by) this Muslim people.

He said that Islam respects and sanctifies human rights. The emergency law and the courts which are pursuing their work are in accordance with it. They are achieving justice and are striving to preserve security and tranquility in society by chasing and pursuing criminals. He expressed his astonishment at what is being repeated by some people on the subject of human rights. His excellency asked: Do these rights mean leaving the criminals without punishment? He explained that those whose hands were amputated are among the wild criminals who have disturbed the comfort of society and are among those previously convicted of no less than three thefts. He stressed that human rights are guaranteed to those who deserve them, those who respect society and its values. There are no rights for criminals who are creating havoc. The leader-president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, stated that the May revolution, during the past 15 years of its life, has exerted efforts in the interests of the nation despite the economic difficulties. His excellency referred in this respect to the revolution's efforts in backing up services in towns and villages in various parts of the country and the success achieved by the revolution in this domain. He said schools have spread in the country and the achievement of setting up primary schools nears 100 percent. The revolution has also established a network of roads that link the entire country and facilitate the movement of people from place to place. It has transferred powers to the people in their area and it has consolidated (all this) by application of the provisions of the Islamic law which will push forward the wheel of work and accelerate the strides of progress toward the sought horizons. In the course of his speech on the emergency courts, his excellency praised the fairness of these courts. He added that there is a communist woman who was taken for trial. The court acquitted her on the basis of medical reports that showed her lack of responsibility for her actions.

In his speech to the workers in the mill, his excellency stated that the owner of the Sudanese textile mill is now under detention. He added that this man used to possess the workers and used to take unconsidered decisions. We know that during the past 15 years a number of the most capable workers in the mill resigned from it because of the policy of the mill's owner. His excellency declared his acceptance of the memorandum, submitted to his excellency from the mill's workers, and its supplementary memorandum from mill officials.

### Numayri Addresses State Security Members

*JN301550 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Khartoum, 30 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today addressed employees in the state security organ at state security headquarters. This came during the celebration at the headquarters today, when the employees pledged loyalty to the president according to the Holy Koran and the teachings of the prophet. The president stressed that the state security organ is the cornerstone of security in the country. In his speech, the president focused on the noble meanings of the pledge. He stressed that nothing will stand in Sudan's way if it adheres to its strong beliefs. He added that the road before Sudan will be paved and it will follow the same path of the prophet and the orthodox caliphs. The president stressed that Sudan's enemies will not find a breach in Sudan through which they can undermine its God-fearing and [word indistinct] strength. The president said: This pledge strengthens us and enforces our ranks and courage in the face of the enemy. He pointed out that Islam is Islam, as taught by the prophet. It has not changed or deviated from the principles and values it has brought about. The Muslims are the ones who have walked away and distanced themselves from Islam. President Numayri stressed that Sudan did not need U.S. and Soviet fleets to defend its territory and people. It will defend itself and its soil through self-discipline and self-reliance. The president instructed the employees to stay alert and to expose rumormongers inside and outside Sudan. He urged the employees to join him in furthering religion and science so that they can carry out their duties properly. Concluding his speech, the president said that the pledge satisfied him and that he will safeguard its contents.

### People's Assembly Approves Talks With Dissidents

*JN301757 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayid stressed that the Assembly supports the principle of dialogue as a means to solve internal disputes and supports work to consolidate the internal front. In the Assembly's session this morning, the speaker added that the Assembly also supports the contents of President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's speech during the celebrations of the 15th May revolution concerning the principle of dialogue with the dissidents. As-Sayid expressed hope that the dissidents would respond to the president's call and return to the country to begin the dialogue. The speaker stressed the availability of legal protection that would enable the dissidents to negotiate inside the country. The People's Assembly deputy speaker, Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Salih, also addressed the session, calling for serious work to protect the internal front from being impaired. He called for beginning positive dialogue to unite the ranks. He pointed out that there are many enemies waiting to incite rebellion in the country and obstruct the homeland's march of progress. Dr Salih explained that the People's Assembly had previously called for widening the dialogue circle to solve internal problems in a decision made last February. He pointed out that in his speech during the revolution's celebrations, the president said that dialogue among sons of the homeland is the means to solve the problems. He pointed out the statements of the so-called Sudan Liberation Front expressing readiness for negotiations and dialogue to solve the internal problems and secure the stability of the country. He stressed the necessity of Sudan's sons proving to the world once again that dialogue is the only means to solve problems.

## TUNISIA

### L'ACTION Reports Foreign Minister's GDR Visit

*PM291232 Tunis L'ACTION in French 25 May 84 p 6*

[Unattributed report: "President Honecker Expresses Satisfaction With Positive Development of Tunisian-East German Relations"]

[Text] Continuing his official visit to the GDR, Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi was received early Wednesday afternoon by Erich Honecker, chairman of the East German Council of State. During that meeting, which took place in a very cordial atmosphere, President Honecker expressed satisfaction with the positive development of relations between Tunisia and the GDR and stated his readiness to encourage it in all spheres.

He also asked Beji Caid es-Sebsi to convey his best wishes and respects to President Bourguiba. The talks also focused on various current international questions.

Beji Caid Essebsi was then received by Willi Stoph, chairman of the East German Council of Ministers, with whom he reviewed opportunities for cooperation between the two countries and means of consolidating existing cooperation. Mr Stoph asked the minister to convey friendly greetings to Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and interior minister.

Beji Caid Essebsi also had a second working meeting with his East German counterpart Oskar Fischer in the presence of members of the two delegations and the two countries' ambassadors. That meeting made it possible to assess bilateral cooperation, which the two sides deemed satisfactory, and to examine ways of promoting it.

During the meeting the two ministers signed a bilateral consular agreement. GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig and the Tunisian ambassador in East Berlin, Ammar Souidi, signed the cultural and scientific cooperation program for 1984-1985.

### Union Leader Affirms Commitment to Agreement

*LD281319 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 May 84*

[Excerpt] Tunis: The General Union of Tunisia Workers [UGTT] is still committed to the 13 April agreement with the government and intends to adopt all measures necessary to implement this agreement. This is what UGTT President Habib Ashour said while supervising yesterday's union meeting in the conference palace in the capital, which was attended by thousands of trade unionists from all areas.

Mr Habib Ashour said: The huge size of this meeting is a clear refutation for all those who doubted the strength of the union and its strong ability to mobilize its combatants. Mr Habib Ashour, in this concern, strongly condemned the elements that tried to harm the UGTT by stopping the 1 May meeting and doubting the democratic action of this ancient organization.

Mr Habib Ashour stressed that the UGTT insists on preserving its independence from all the political current without exception and on resisting all the pressures and provocations that are aimed at wasting its powers and dragging it into marginal disputes.

He said: From now on, we will not pay attention to anything but the interests of the workers. We are ready to offer all the sacrifices in order to achieve our demands. I hope that the government will keep listening to all that concerns us in order to find the suitable solutions for all the problems within the framework of the dialogue we have started.

## ETHIOPIA

### Kenyan Foreign Minister Arrives With Moi Message

*EA301520 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Elijah Mwangale, Kenyan foreign minister, arrived in Addis Ababa today to deliver a message to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and current OAU chairman. On his arrival here to deliver the message from Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, Mr Mwangale was met at Bole International Airport by Comrade Tibebu Bekele, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; F.G. Nganatha, Kenyan ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia; and other officials.

## KENYA

### Foreign Minister Mwangale Departs for Ethiopia

*EA301954 Nairobi KNA in English 1250 GMT 30 May 84*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 30 May (KNA) — The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, left Nairobi this morning for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to deliver a personal message from President Daniel arap Moi to the OAU chairman, Mengistu Haile Mariam, on bilateral and regional matters. Mr Mwangale was accompanied by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat, and head of the ministry's Africa division, Mr Omar Fakih.

### President Moi Receives Thai Foreign Minister

*EA301533 Nairobi KNA in English 1005 GMT 30 May 84*

[Excerpt] Nairobi: President Daniel arap Moi today condemned South Africa's apartheid system which discriminates against the majority of people in that country. Terming the racist system as evil, President Moi said peace could not be expected to prevail when the largest part of a community has no say in the affairs of South Africa.

President Moi was holding discussions with Thailand's minister for foreign affairs, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, at State House, Nairobi, this morning. Air Chief Marshal Sawetsila is currently on an official visit to Kenya.

President Moi said lasting solutions to human problems could only be found if there was love for humanity. The president reiterated Kenya's stand that there should be no linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to an independence settlement for Namibia. He said such a settlement should be based on the UN Resolution No 435, which called for elections under supervision of the world body. President Moi said Kenya was grateful to the Government of Thailand for hosting a 5-day meeting of the 31-member UN Council for Namibia at the headquarters of the UN Commission for Asia and the Pacific last week, in Bangkok. The purpose of the meeting was to emphasize the international community's responsibility for Namibia and to boost aid for the Namibian people.

#### Hold Talks

*EA301854 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, has said Kenya is ready to acquire some of Thailand's developed technologies in agriculture in exchange for the export of Kenya's raw materials to that country. The minister noted that Kenya could benefit a lot from Thailand in her development strategies. He was speaking during a luncheon held in honor of the visiting Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitti Sawetsila, at a Nairobi hotel yesterday.

The two ministers hailed the cordial and friendly relations between the two countries, noting the growing cooperation in various fields. At another function in his office, Mr Mwangale thanked the Government of Thailand for hosting the conference on Namibia in Bangkok which ended yesterday, saying the situation in southern Africa is now critical. The two ministers also discussed bilateral, regional, and international affairs. He was accompanied by his assistant minister, Mr Philip Leakey, and the permanent secretary, Mr Bethwel Kiplagat. The Thai minister is in Kenya for a 4-day official visit.

## CAMEROON

### Olympic Committee Announces Participation in Games

*AB260712 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 25 May 84*

[Text] It has been officially announced that Cameroon will participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games. This irrevocable decision was announced a short while ago by the chairman of the Cameroon Olympic Committee, Professor Rene Essomba. Here is the professor's statement:

[Begin Essomba recording] The Cameroon Olympic Committee, true to its policy of participating in all major world sporting events, thus respecting the spirit of the Olympic Charter; and true also to its government's policy, which regards sport as a determining factor for peace and understanding in the world, the National Olympic Committee officially announces irrevocably its participation in the Los Angeles Olympic Games in the United States.

Needless to say, this decision is a free and sovereign one just as it was in 1980 when we participated in the Moscow Olympic Games. The Cameroon delegation will comprise athletes in the following sporting disciplines: athletics, boxing, cycling, soccer, judo, and wrestling. Naturally, training in all these disciplines has been going on to ensure our country's worthy and responsible participation in this world sporting event. [end recording]

### President Biya Receives France's Guy Penne

*AB301526 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The head of state, President Paul Biya, has received Guy Penne, French President Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs. Here is the interview he gave to our correspondent Gervais Mbarga. Mr Penne first speaks of the subject of his talks with the head of state:

[Begin recording] [Penne] Well, as you may know, the purpose of my visit to President Biya was to convey a friendly message from the French president. We took this opportunity to examine a number of matters of general and African interest, as well as cooperation between Cameroon and France.

[Mbarga] Mr Adviser, following the 6 April events, can you take stock of relations between France and Cameroon now?

[Penne] Speaking about cooperation in the business sector, I can say that this cooperation has continued to develop for 2 years. I think there is a precise trend towrd increased commercial exchange between the two countries. This is why at the end of 1984, our exchange volume will be greater than at the end of 1983, and even greater than at the end of 1982.

A total of 700 million francs [currency as heard] has just been earmarked for various projects within the framework of the aid and cooperation fund. This happened just last Monday, and shows that there is no problem. [Words indistinct] there is no problem at all. There is no reduction in our bilateral cooperation. I think that President Biya has expressed his satisfaction over the developments, of which he is the principal architect. France is very responsive to all requests by Cameroon.

[Mbarga] Mr Adviser, President Biya appealed to friendly countries on 17 May 1984, warning them against any interference. What was France's attitude toward this appeal?

[Penne] You know, during the events which you are referring to, I was personally in contact with our embassy, our military attache, and with the Palace [Biya's residence]. I think that the first telephone call between Cameroon and abroad was our conversation with President Biya. We are bound by number of agreements, and we will honor these agreements. Both sides are determined to honor them.

[Mbarga] Mr Adviser, a final question please: At a time when there are rumors about a fresh peace meeting on Chad, may we know what moves your country is making?

[Penne] I thank you for this question too. I discussed the issue with President Biya. France wants peace to be restored definitively in Chad. In compliance with the agreements signed with Chad, France was responsive to President Hissein Habre's demand by sending troops to Chad. We hope a conference on national reconciliation will be held. It seems that within the framework of the OAU, Congo is planning a conference in Brazzaville. President Hissein Habre seems ready to attend. We hope it will be successful.

[Mbarga] Thank you, Mr Adviser. [end recording]

### France's Penne Speaks About Current Contacts

*AB301232 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] Paris, Tripoli, Ndjamena, and Brazzaville agree that reconciliation is the only answer to the Chadian crisis. According to the French press, it is in this (?perspective) that the French Government sees an end to the war in Chad.

After the conciliatory moves made by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, it is the French officials' turn to confirm the initiative. The French minister of external relations said yesterday at a "Club de la Presse" that Mr Mitterrand's government takes the statements made by Col al-Qadhdhafi concerning a mutual withdrawal of French and Libya forces from Chad very seriously. Today in Ndjamena the special adviser of the French president on African affairs confirmed this. While stating that there have been no negotiations between Paris and Tripoli, but a mere exchange of views, Guy Penne, who was received by President Hissein Habre for 2 hours, pointed out that the Chadian authorities were regularly briefed on contacts under way to find a solution to this war. The special adviser to the French president said France was committed to facilitating national reconciliation in Chad, and hopes that initiatives being made to convene a roundtable conference succeed. Speaking about these initiatives, Guy Penne precisely mentioned that of Brazzaville.

National reconciliation in Chad, as well as relations between France and Chad, were the subjects of discussion between Guy Penne and President Hissein Habre today. The special adviser to the French head of state made the following statement to Malong Liake:

[Begin recording] [Liake] Mr Penne, this is your second visit to Chad in less than a year. Does it have a specific purpose?

[Penne] You cannot just count how many times in a year I travel, because my duties as adviser to the president of the republic are to travel often in many African countries. [passage indistinct] The purpose of the visit is (?to strengthen) the relations of cooperation between Chad and France.

[Liake] What is the state of this cooperation now?

[Penne] Well, I think it is doing well, as can be seen. The (?state house) will soon be restored, as well as the Ndjamena-Abeche road. In health care, the cooperation is also making progress with the (?rehabilitation) of the Ndjamena hospital.

[Liake] What about the military cooperation?

[Penne] For our military cooperation, you know that France provides military assistance and a training program. Upon my arrival in Ndjamena, I noticed that the troops were perfectly (?organized), and with regard to their (?combat preparedness there is progress).

[Liake] Mr Adviser, the minister of external relations has just stated that Libya and France are negotiating. Do the Chadians know this? After holding talks with the president of the republic, do you feel that he was informed of the negotiations?

[Penne] Chad's president is well informed. He has been informed first of all by our ambassador, who is not here now, and by his first councillor, Mr Damiani. So our contacts are regular. (?You spoke of) negotiations with Libya. I do not think that this is exactly what the minister of external relations said. We are in contact with the Libyan authorities. So, there are discussions between the two countries, not negotiations.

In my discussions with the president this morning, we examined the efforts toward the settlement of the situation in Chad.

[Liake] Is there any progess in this direction?

[Penne] Well, things are getting along somewhere. But even a little progress is (?important) for a settlement which everyone hopes for within the framework of Chad's integrity and sovereignty. France wishes that all opportunities for meetings should be (?explored). The only thing we are working toward is helping our various partners to hold such meetings. Many other initiatives are being taken, among them being the possibility for a meeting in Brazzaville. We wish for good luck in this initiative. We will do our utmost to ensure its realization as far as we are concerned, though not directly because Congo, as a sovereign state, can alone determine in consultation with the OAU what it wants to do and how it wants to do it. Congo will do everything as an African country interested in peace in Chad so that the meeting (?will succeed). [end recording]

## Habre Interviewed on National Peace Prospects

*AB301717 Paris AFP in English 1642 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Paris, May 30 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre said here today he would be ready to "depart from the political scene" if he were convinced this would enable Chad to recover "peace, unity and territorial integrity". He would not oppose "any perspective, any occasion, and any route" which could bring peace to Chad, he said in an interview recorded in Ndjamena and broadcast on French television today. "I do not believe that Hissein Habre clings to power, as has been suggested," he added.

His statement echoed similar announcements by former president Goukouni Oueddei, whose Libyan-backed National Government of Transitional Union (GUNT) is fighting President Habre's regime from the north of the country.

Recalling that the second anniversary of his government's coming to power was on June 7, Mr Habre said his regime had made great efforts to ensure that Chad would finally "achieve internal reconciliation and see foreign (Libyan) troops leave its soil."

"I think we are advancing with difficulty, but surely towards a solution," he added.

He was constantly working for a meeting with Mr. Oueddei's side in Brazzaville or in some other country, Mr Habre said. "If such a meeting were to take place, it would have to be prepared seriously to avoid the failure" which was the result of a meeting held in Addis Ababa in January. However, Chad's problem was not simply a case of "a duel between two men", Mr. Habre said, but that of "a country, half of whose territory is occupied by a foreign army."

He said Chad's relations with France were good, but while the French contingent in Chad at his government's request had helped prevent "the great invasions" by Libya from the north, "we would obviously have preferred it to play a more important role. I hope it (the French force) will remain in Chad as long as it is threatened by a foreign army", he added.

He condemned the recent reinforcement of the Libyan military presence in northern Chad, and said Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's recent statements proposing the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad were "contradictory". "If (Colonel) al-Qadhdhafi has really decided to withdraw his troops, we can only applaud, but you should not put the French forces and his invasion troops on the same level," he said, referring to the fact that Col al-Qadhdhafi had linked his offer to withdraw to the departure of French troops. "France did not come of its own accord, but at our request. It is ready to withdraw its troops at any time, there is no problem on that side," Mr Habre added.

## Togolese Role in Peace Settlement Viewed

*AB310702 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 30 May 84*

[Excerpts] National news is dominated by the new diplomatic action aimed at dealing with the Chadian issue. In this regard, the comrade vice chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] is currently on a tour of West Africa. From Cotonou, Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue went to Lome.

In the Togolese capital, the GUNT vice chairman was received on Monday by Head of State General Gnassingbe Eyadema. At the end of the meeting, Col Kamougue said that the hour of negotiation is at hand. It will be recalled that the Togolese president, during the 9-month war in Ndjamena, attempted to unite the views of the warring factions, but the negative attitude of the FAN chairman made his task difficult. This problem also arose during the Lome conference when the leader of the FAN Command Council refused to sign the peace document a few days before his flight from Ndjamena on 15 December 1980, a day of victory that the GUNT has not been celebrating due to its common sense.

Since the return of the FAN to Ndjamena, one has noticed a rapproachment between the Togo regime and the neocolialist Ndjamena regime. On the other hand, these days the Togo Government seems to have restored some balance in its stand toward the warring Chadian factions. We are aware that a short while ago a GUNT delegation led by Comrade Adelman Moussa, Chad's representative in Paris, took a message from Goukouni Oueddei, GUNT chairman, to the Togolese president. We hope the change in the Togolese stand will enable the leaders not only to play a role, along with other states, in finding a negotiated solution to the Chadian conflict, but also in helping to release GUNT militants arrested in Lome, such as comrade student Ibrahim Hadembar Kinto. One may note that the Togolese president has also received Ndjamena group envoy.

### Regional Economic Meeting Ends; Communique Issued

*AB302145 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 May 84*

[Excerpt] The 19th session of the Council of Ministers of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] and the 12th Board of Governors meeting of the Community Intervention and Solidarity Fund for Development [FOSIDEC], ended this afternoon at the CEAO Council of Ministers Hall. During 3 days of talks, the Council of Ministers made important decisions on the life of the organization, as this press communique excerpt testifies:

[Begin recording] [unidentified speaker] The 32d session of committee of experts reviewed the progress of community projects and various issues. With regard to the FOSIDEC, the Board of Governors, comprising the CEAO finance ministers, approved the report on the 11th Board of Governors' meeting, and adopted reports by the accounts' commissioners and financial supervisors. The board of governors reviewed the budget proposals for 1983 and examined the 1984 intervention program. [end recording]

## GHANA

### Officials Warned Against Helping Asylum-Seekers

*AB301626 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The government has warned strongly that it will take stern action against people found issuing fake releases from the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] Information Office, asking people to report in connection with the investigations to seek political asylum in some Western countries.

A statement issued in Accra said people pay fees ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 cedis, depending on the urgency of their case, through agents within certain revolutionary bodies to have their names published in the national dailies as wanted persons who should be caught without delay or face the consequences. A copy of the publication is then sent to those already out of the country to support their applications for asylum, while those about to leave the country arm themselves with such publications which they present to the immigration authorities to support their claim that they are wanted for political prosecution by the PNDC. The statement asked all the organs concerned to be vigilant and vet all those whose names are to be published in the national dailies.

It will be recalled that early this month a Ghanaian, Mr David Akwasi Aboagye, used propaganda allegations to deceive the West German authorities to rescind a decision to deport a number of Ghanaians who were found to have been granted refuge status in Germany through false representations.

### Rawlings Receives Egyptian, SDAR Envoys

*AB292055 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] The Egyptian ambassador to Ghana, (Fansiel Gelwi), and an envoy from the SDAR, (Mohammed Sidafi), were at the Castle Osu today to deliver special nessages from their leaders to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The Egyptian envoy told the PNDC chairman that the message from President Husni Mubarak, is on the 21st anniversary celebrations of the OAU and the organization's impending summit. He repeated his country's commitment in keeping the organization for the benefit of all Africans.

Replying, Flight Lt Rawlings asked African leaders to make the positive efforts to make the ideals of the OAU a reality. He noted that, too often, African leaders fail to take the necessary measures that should enchance African solidarity. Chairman Rawlings hoped Africa would use the OAU anniversary to correct the past mistakes of the continent. African leaders must adopt principles that will benefit the Africans. This is because they are far from making concrete and appreciable progress for the majority of their people.

The Saharan envoy told Chairman Rawlings that the Polisario Front is determined to attend the next summit of the OAU. This is because it has to take its rightful place in the organization. Mr (Sidafi) called on African leaders to be firm and not to give Morocco the opportunity to sow seeds of discord and confusion within the OAU. The PNDC chairman said Ghana will use everything at her disposal to ensure diplomatic and political consolidation of the Polisario Front. He hoped Algeria will continue to give direct assistnce to the front. Also at the ceremony was the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, who said Ghana shares the view that the Polisario Front is a political advantage now, and hoped it could take its rightful place in the OAU.

### Joint Commission Work With Ivory Coast Reported

*AB301200 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] Bilateral cooperation between the Ivory Coast and Ghana will be given a new impetus, according to decisions made during the sixth session of the Ghana-Ivory Coast Joint Commission, which took place in Accra from 21 to 24 May. The session took measures aimed at revitalizing this cooperation.

These measures include the adoption of common front at international negotiations on cocoa, in order to obtain a fair price for this produce; updating the fishing agreement between the two countries; strengthening agricultural cooperation; increasing cooperation in geological and oil exploration and exploitation on their common border; resuming talks by the joint border demarcation committee; implementing the agreement on the reopening of the common border at a date to be fixed by the two parties; resuming friendly sporting activities; andsetting up joint cultural activities according to modalities to be defined later.

It must be noted that the session also agreed that Ghana should continue construction work on the Accra-Abidjan international highway, considering that the Ivory Coast has completed its part. The next session of the Ghana-Ivory Coast Joint Commission will take place in the Ivory Coast in 1986.

## IVORY COAST

### Participation in LA Olympic Games Announced

*AB301642 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Abidjan, May 30 (AFP — The Ivory Coast will compete in the Los Angeles Olympics this summer, the vice-president of Ivory Coast National Olympic Committee, Koffi Guipro said here today. Mr Guipro said the Ivory Coast would compete in athletics, canoe-kayak, boxing, and judo.

## NIGERIA

### Antisabotage, Special Tribunals Begin Sittings

*AB300925 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The Exchange Control Antisabotage Tribunal, Port Harcourt Zone, begins sitting in the state capital today. The venue of the sitting is the Federal High Court along Okekat Road. The tribunal is headed by Mr Justice G.I. Okoro Odorgo. Other members are Major Adekora, and Squadron Leader Oyegoke. The members of the tribunal were appointed by the Federal Military Government to try cases of contravention of the currency exchange regulations.

Also today, the Ibadan Zone of the Recovering of Public Property Special Military Tribunal will begin the trial of former politicians and public office holders in the Oyo State capital. The chairman of the tribunal, Brigadier C.B. Indiogmo, stated this when he visited the state governor, Lieutenant Colonel D. Popoola. Brig Indiogmo expressed satisfaction with assistance so far rendered by the state government to the tribunal.

The Ibadan Zone of the Special Military Tribunal will handle cases of economic offenses against former office holders and politicians from Oyo, Ogun, Ondo, Bendel, and Kwara States.

### IMF Negotiations Over Loan 'in Deadlock'

*AB302118 Paris AFP in French 1548 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Lagos, 30 May (AFP) — The current negotiations between the IMF and the Lagos government are in deadlock despite official statements to the effect that they are still in progress, in the view of most economic observers in the Nigerian capital. The following three conditions, laid down by the IMF as prerequisites for the the $3 billion loan, are causing the deadlock:

1. The devaluation of the naira, the national currency. Nigerians refuse to devalue their currency because of pride and because they do not consider this measure necessary. The naira is currently valued at $1.33, and the IMF would have liked it to be devalued by over 30 percent to bring it in line with American currency.

2. Trade liberalization. Nigerians, who are accustomed to the easy life of the petrodollar era of the 1970's, are currently striving to limit their imports and clearly prefer a protectionist trade policy, which is capable of better controlling the importation of goods, to a policy of trade liberalization, in order to avoid "useless imports."

3. Cessation of subsidies for oil products. The Lagos government is convinced that this will result in inflation due to an immediate rise in transportation fares that will automatically affect prices in general.

These three points seem unacceptable to Nigeria, which appears to be intransigent on the issue, and unofficial sources openly hint that Lagos would rather prefer doing without the loan than accepting these conditions.

In Nigeria itself, most Nigerians seem to agree with the rejection of these conditions "dictated by foreigners," which according to them, constitute interference in the domestic affairs of the country. Moreover, Nigerian officials do not hide the fact that the current prevailing situation in the Gulf region might favor a resumption in sales of Nigerian oil and perhaps make it possible for their country to balance its budget without the IMF's assistance.

This hope does not, however, suffice, according to foreign financial experts, notably those in banking circles, who do not see how Nigeria will manage to get out of the current situation. It will be recalled that Nigeria currently has substantial payment arrears which, according to official sources, are estimated at about $5 billion, considered by bankers as being very far beyond the realms of reality. Negotiations for the rescheduling of these debts with the principal exports insurance companies operating in Nigeria — ECGD (Great Britain), EXIMBANK (United States), SACE (Italy), COFACE (France), HERMES (FRG) — is being thwarted by the conditions dictated by these companies, namely, a multilateral negotiation and IMF aid.

The other serious problem facing Nigeria is the servicing of its debts, estimated at about $3 billion in 1984. Observers find it difficult to see how this debt can be financed, considering the level of revenue in dollars generated by the sale of its crude oil, and especially the level of imports which is still considered too high.

The only solution therefore seems to be a considerable raise — 2 to 3 million barrels per day — of Nigeria's crude oil. It will be recalled that Nigerians want an increase in their production quota within OPEC, and have good hopes that they would be able to increase this quota at the next OPEC meeting in early July. What remains to be done however, is the "cleaning up" of the financial situation of the country — rescheduling of the trade deficits with companies so that the payment of these debts will tally with its revenue.

Western countries see devaluation as a necessity to make food importation expensive, and consequently force the government to revive its agricultural sector, which was almost abandoned during the oil boom of the 70's. In the opinion of a former economic adviser in the Shagari administration, "devaluation means a public admission of failure, it is political suicide," thus expressing the viewpoint of many Nigerians.

### UK Official Told FMG Against Botha Visit

*AB300956 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The Federal Military Government [FMG] has reaffirmed its disapproval of the racist South African prime minister's current tour of Western Europe. The minister of defense, Major General Domkat Bali, told the British under secretary in the Ministry of Defense, Mr J.H.E. Lee, that Nigeria objected to the tour because it might affect efforts to isolate the racist government for its apartheid policy. Gen Bali stated that while the Federal Government was awaiting the result of the so-called private visit, it was certain that it might erode the confidence enjoyed by Britain in finding a lasting solution to the South African problem.

Replying, Mr Lee, who is on a 4-day visit to Nigeria, said he had taken note of the protest and assured that there was no ill motive behind the tour. The two government representatives agreed on the need for corporation in the manufacturing and assembling of military equipment, and direct participation in armament ventures.

### 'Viewpoint' Calls for Increase in OPEC Quota

*AB281035 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 28 May 84*

["Viewpoint"]

[Text] At the recent Vienna meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the OPEC, Nigeria's minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, stressed the need for OPEC's greater appreciation of the current economic plight of Nigeria.

Viewpoint submits that Nigeria deserves an increase in her oil production quota under OPEC arrangements. It is an indisputable fact that Nigeria is one of the most loyal members of the OPEC. On assuming office 5 months ago, the Nigerian Federal Military Government promptly affirmed the country's total membership of OPEC and full participation in its affairs. The government even went further to declare categorically that Nigeria would not support any other petroleum association which might be formed to work against the interest of OPEC. It is expected therefore, that with such solid commitment to the cause of OPEC, Nigeria should be actively supported by the organization and all its members in any measures that can aid the restoration of her economic liability.

One of such measures is the granting of increased oil production quota to Nigeria by OPEC. OPEC had introduced a quota arrangement in a bid to meet the challenge posed by the oil glut in the world market. It was under that agreement that Nigeria, which had been producing over 2 million barrels of crude oil per day, went down to 1.3 million barrels daily. This no doubt, had unfavorable effects on the volume of Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings, as oil accounted for well over 80 percent of her total income. The position was made even worse by the fact that the price of oil went down by as much as 25 percent a barrel. Since then, Nigeria has found herself in a very tight economic situation. In fact, the seriousness of the problem was vivdly put to the recent Vienna meeting of OPEC's Monitoring Committee by Nigeria's minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, who said, quote: We believe that as of now, Nigeria is the weakest link in the OPEC chain, and the resilience of OPEC therefore must be judged by the resilience of Nigeria, hence the interest of Nigeria should be the mutual interest of member countries of OPEC.

Happily enough, some members of OPEC have indicated their readiness to cooperate with Nigeria in her economic recovery. One of them is Saudi Arabia whose oil minister, Shaykh Yamani, visited Nigeria earlier in the year, and was widely reported to have expressed his country's support for an increased production quota for Nigeria. With a similar attitude by all other members of OPEC, it would be possible for Nigeria to receive an increase in her production quota which she needs for her economic revival.

## SIERRA LEONE

### African Problems Discusssed With Gambian President

*AB291230 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara, on a visit to Sierra Leone since last Sunday, said yesterday that a meeting of the OAU implementation Committee on Western Sahara is necessary before the next OAU summit. The Western Saharan and Chadian problems and recent developments in southern Africa were discussed during the 90-minute meeting of Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens and President Jawara on the last day of his visit to Freetown.

## UPPER VOLTA

### Coup Attempt Foiled; Military Officers Detained

*AB301839 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Ouagadougou, May 30 (AFP) — Upper Volta's military regime has detained a dozen officers and men following the discovery of a coup plot planned for last Monday, according to reliable sources here today. Semi-official sources confirmed that a plot to oust the government of Captain Thomas Sankara was to have been launched on May 28, but declined to give other details.

Security has been stepped up around the gendarmerie barracks in Ouagadougou, where the plotters are reported to be held. The conspirators are said to include a Captain Maurice Moumouni Ouedraogo, who was aide-de-camp to former President Sangoule Lamizana, and a sergeant from the air base here.

#### AFP Gives Further Details

*AB301909 Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Ouagadougou, May 30 (AFP) — The Upper Voltan regime of Captain Thomas Sankara arrested about 10 soldiers last Sunday, thwarting a coup attempt scheduled for the following day, sources said here today.

An official source said that arrests had taken place but refused to give the number or vonfirm the alleged coup. The arrested officers included Captain Maurice Ouedraogo from the artillery unit based in the capital, Lieutenant Moumouni Ouedraogo, who was an aide-de-camp for former President Sangoule Lamizana, and a sergeant from the air base here, the sources added.

The plotters planned to dissolve the Sankara regime's Revolutionary Defense Committees and People's Revolutionary Tribunals, and amnesty many political prisoners, the sources said.

The plot was the first major challenge to the Sankara regime that seized power last August, observers said. The Sankara regime is facing a political crisis in which the national press is criticizing the regime and a major civilian component of the government, the patriotic development league, is questioning the work of the defense committees. The league was accused of "schismatic" and "putchist" tendencies after one of its members, Ibrahim Kone, was ousted from his post of youth and sports minister on May 21.

### Ouagadougou Reports 30 May Cabinet Meeting

*AB302004 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 May 84*

[Excerpt] Today's cabinet meeting, which started at 0805, was presided over up to 1130 by Comrade Lingani Boukari, minister of national defense and veteran affairs, in the absence of the comrade chairman of the National Revolutionary Council [CNR], and taken over from 1130 to 1400 by the comrade chairman of the CNR. The meeting examined and adopted the various items on its agenda and heard some verbal reports.

### President Sankara Postpones Ivory Coast Visit

*AB261350 Paris AFP in French 1208 GMT 26 May 84*

[Text] Abidjan, 26 May (AFP) — The visit by Captain Thomas Sankara, Upper Volta's head of state, to Yamoussoukro scheduled to take place on Monday and Tuesday has been postponed indefinitely, it was learned from sources close to the Ivorian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Saturday morning in Abidjan. No reason was given by the Ivorian side for the postponement. According to some observers, it might be due to the dissentions that have came to light within the Upper Voltan Government, and which were announced by the national press on Wednesday in Ouagadougou.

Captain Thomas Sankara, it is recalled in the Ivorian economic capital, was scheduled to hold talks with Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the Ivorian head of state, during his visit to Ivory Coast.

### Defense Minister Lingani Returns From Foreign Tour

*AB302009 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Comrade Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani, commander in chief of the national Armed Forces High Command, minister of national defense and veterans affairs, returned to Ouagadougou last Saturday, from a mission to the Soviet Union, the DPRK, Algeria, and Mali. In a press interview this morning, Major Lingani said that he delivered messages to the general secretary of the CPSU, and to Presidents Kim Il-Song and Moussa Traore.

In the countries he visited, our minister of defense held working sessions on military matters in the framework of the consolidation of the People's Democratic Revolution [RDP]. In the Soviet Union,Comrade Lingani also held talks with Upper Voltan students in that country, who are mobilized within the Revolutionary Defense Councils for the defense of the RDP.

### Soviet Official Hands Over Agricultural Equipment

*AB302147 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 May 84*

[Excerpt] Some agricultural equipment was handed over to the National General Secretariat of the Revolutionary Defense Councils [CDR] this evening. This gift of agricultural equipment was presented by the director of the Soviet cultural center, [name indistinct], in the presence of several CDR militants, and Comrade Phillipe Yeng, deputy national secretary general of the CDR General Secretariat.

### Five Agreements Signed With UN Agencies

*AB301205 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 May 84*

[Excerpt] Five agreements were signed this afternoon between Upper Volta and five UN agencies at the Office of the Minister of Planning and Cooperation. The agencies are the United Nations Development Program, FAO, UNSO, [United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office], UNICEF, and FENU [United Nations Capital Development Fund].

The first agreement concerns studies and evaluation of the (Tambao) projects. It is aimed at determining the economic and financial viability of these projects for Upper Volta, and making the necessary arrangements for the mobilization of funds to finance them. The second agreement is on the rehabilitation and improvement of health installations in the (Taya) Region. The other agreements fall under decisions made by the UN General Assembly to provide funds to support emergency projects on malnutrition and famine in drought-stricken areas.

The four projects that come under this are aimed at establishing services in charge of sinking boreholes for the water supply, giving assistance to social centers and women's groups, granting emergency food production aid, and saving livestock from drought. With the signing of these accords, Upper Volta will benefit from financial assistance of $1.8 million, or 736 million CFA francs.

### Former Commerce Minister Diallo Given 7 Years

*AB271125 Ouagadoudou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 25 May 84*

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the ninth session of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal [TPR] ended in Bobo Dioulasso this afternoon. The tribunal tried former Commerce Minister Amadou Diallo and his collaborators under the Third Republic. Here is a report filed by (Odette Zanogo), my counterpart from Radio Bobo:

The deliberations of the ninth session of the TPR ended this afternoon in Bobo Dioulassou. First, the tribunal made some recommendations, then the president of the Bobo tribunal, Comrade (Pierre Lambert Yameogo), pronounced the verdict. But first, the recommendations:

[Begin (Yameogo) recording] [Passage indistinct] From 1978 to 1980, less than 10 years ago, did Diallo Amadou embezzle the sum of [figure indistinct]? The answer was unanimously yes. Are there extenuating circumstances? The answer is yes. Is he guilty of having, under the same circumstances of time and place, embezzled or dissipated, to the detriment of the state of Upper Volta, public funds amounting to 1.2 million CFA francs? The answer is no. Is he guilty of having under the same circumstances of time and place, acquired wealth illegally? The answer is yes. Are there extenuating circumstances. The answer is also yes. [passage omitted]

(?Amadou Diallo), the tribunal, after deliberating on your case, finds you guilty of the charges preferred against you and consequently sentences you to 7 years of detention with 2 years in prison and charges you to refund to the state of Upper Volta the sum of 25,456,946 CFA francs. It also fines you 50 million CFA francs and charges you to pay 25 million CFA francs damages. The tribunal also orders the confiscation of your property until the amounts of money involved are paid. It also, through a special proceeding, frees you from the additional penalty of banishment, gives you the maximum penalty for embezzlement, and informs you that you can appeal to the comrade chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and the head of state for clemency. It therefore issues a commital order against you. [end recording]

## SADCC Ministers Meeting Opens in Malawi

### President Banda Speaks

*MB261004 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1810 GMT 24 May 84*

[Speech by Malawi President Kamuzu Banda at the opening session of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] council of ministers in Blantyre on 24 May — recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, the vice president of the Republic of Botswana, honorable ministers, your excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: Before I go any further, please permit me in my own name and in the names of the Malawi Congress Party, the government, and the people of Malawi, to bid you welcome.

Every one of you is most welcome to and in Malawi, and even more in this conference, this meeting, this morning. I am glad that this year those in charge of the organization have decided to hold the annual meeting here in Malawi, a member of SADCC the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. The aims of SADCC are, of course, known to every one of us here, at least most of us here, and among these aims is cooperation, working together among the nine member states in this part of Africa. But not only that but also to give information and exchange views among member states of SADCC. This being the case, I think it is better for me to tell delegates what is going on here in Malawi and to tell delegates what is going on here in Malawi, I have to state what the policy of this country is.

The policy of this country — my policy in fact, if I may be blunt; [incomplete sentence as heard] After all, you cannot speak about a policy without identifying its source. Otherwise, you are not completing your statement in whatever you have said. Whatever you say must be specific and give as much information as possible for those interested in your stand. If I may be blunt and put emphasis on certain basic things [words indistinct] is this, that in this country to me, I think every leader in any country must seek and try to identify the essentials, the basic essentials in the country; what is it needs, what do the people need most? Here, the basic things of life are three, so far as I am concerned. As long as I am here in charge of public affairs of this country, the people of this country must have three basic things of life. What are these three basic things of life? Food, clothing, housing.

Government here means Kamuzu, does it not? Uh, does it not? [applause] Government here in Blantyre means Kamuzu. There was no government before Kamuzu came here. There was a governor in Zomba but that was not an African Government. So, to be frank, when you are speaking about government you now are speaking about Kamuzu, that is all, whether you like it or not. [laughter] And since I am in charge of this government, I must see to it that there is a change for the better in the life of the ordinary man and woman in the village, and this change must be seen to be a change, a change that everyone recognizes from his own condition, in his own relatives, in his own area, in his own district, and in his own region. This means then that I must emphasize agriculture. That is why among other things, I am my own minister of agriculture, for in this country agriculture is the source of our wealth. We have no mines, no coalmine, no copper except the soil. Fortunately, for me and this country, the people have listened to me when I appealed to them for hard work in the field.

This country is divided into three major parts or regions: north, south and center. All over this country in the north, in the south where we are now, in the center the people are working hard, very hard in the field. [passage indistinct] The result is that we are self-sufficient in food here. We are not importing food from any other country either in Africa or outside Africa. We are feeding ourselves.

In other words, my main concern is with the ordinary people no matter where they live, not office clerks, not ministers, because those, I repeat, can look after themselves and [word indistinct] that in this, I think I am not boasting when I say I am being successful. I am not at all boasting. When we, the Africans, took over the government in this country, there were certain areas, the whole country was of course poor, but there were certain parts of the country that were much poorer than others. This first were up north and down south here. And in the north it was particularly Karonga, in the south Nsanje and Chikwana, and then in the center of course, Kasungu, my own district, and in Ntchisi. People were very poor in these districts, Karonga and Chitipa up north, Nsanje and Chikwawa down south, Kasungu and Ntchisi in the center.

So that when we, the Africans, took over control of the country, we had to think, I had to think, how to change things economically and financially for the ordinary people in the villages. But, small though this country is in size, it has very rich soil, every part of it, even on top of our mountains there is soil. Therefore, the emphasis had to be on agriculture and I repeat: that is why I am, as I am speaking, my own minister of agriculture. I did try others, for example the late (Kisanja), I had him as a minister one time; (Chiwambo), up north; (Mthumange); then (Chakwamba); (Chiwanda), five to six of them, but they did not do this job as I wanted it done. So, I took the Ministry back and I have kept it ever since.

Former administrators, when they came back here now, are amazed to see changes for the better in the city of Blantyre, Lilongwe, Zomba, Mzuzu and all other places, all other districts. To be exact and not believe in just talking up in the air, we believe in being specific, the message confidentially said to me that the country has changed very much for the better was from Sir (Green) and (?Lady Young). Sir (Green) was the last governor here. He lost his country when we became a republic in 1963. Four or 5 years later, we meet Sir (Green) and (?Lady Young), who visited us. And again this year in February, Sir (Green) and (?Lady Young) were here. They were amazed to see what [words indistinct] here now. They told me that they cannot or could not recognize the country. It is not the same country they had left. Everywhere, things have changed very much for the better, they said.

Well, as everyone in this room can easily understand, I was glad, very glad indeed, to hear Sir (Green) and (?Lady Young) say this, because as I am speaking, this conference here, among other things is for cooperation among states in this region. But our contact is not just among ourselves in these countries that form the organization, that is the SADCC. Our contacts go beyond the Continent of Africa, in Europe and North America. We ask governments and other institutions in Europe and America to help us develop our countries. Thus, in my view, if we are to succeed in persuading other countries outside Africa to help us, we must help ourselves first, and we must be seen to be helping ourselves. We must not ask others outside Africa to help us with our arms folded. Those whom we ask for assistance, financial and technical, must be convinced that we are helping ourselves first, before we ask them to help us. Here in Malawi this is the policy, my policy, to help ourselves first, then beyond what we cannot do ourselves, we go to Europe, North America, to the government of the United Kingdom, West Germany, even (?Central) America or individual organizations to help us. Other than that we have no problem at all. Governments, institutes, banks and others like that in Europe, in North America, are only too willing to come to our aid, to our assistance, financial or techincal, any time we ask them. Mr Chairman, Mr Vice President, this is all I had to say. I bid you all most welcome to and in Malawi. Enjoy yourselves here. Feel at home. And when the conference ends, those of you who are not in a hurry to go back home, go to other parts of the country, central region, northern region and see what is going on there.

Mr Chairman, Mr Vice President, your excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much. [applause]

### Council Meeting Ends

*MB261100 Blantyre Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 25 May 84*

[Text] The 2-day council of minister meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, ended today in Blantyre. The meeting was opened yesterday morning by his excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda. A Malawi Broadcasting Corporation reporter noted that during their 2-day talks, delegates made a throrough review of progress made in various SADCC projects over the last 4 years. The reporter said delegates said work in various projects, like in the transportation field, was progressing well. Meanwhile, it has been announced from the conference sources, the appointement of the executive secretary general of SADCC will be done at this year's summit meeting to be held in Botswana in July. The sources also said that the next donors conference will be held in Swaziland early next year.

## ANGOLA

### 162 Bandits Killed in Four Provinces

*MB301435 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1200 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces have killed more than 160 armed bandits in different operations carried out in the second half of this month in the provinces of Moxico, Huila, Cuando Cubango, and Benguela.

In Moxico Province, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] have annihilated 134 puppets, captured 3 others, and seized 10 RPG-7 shells, 7 handgrenades, 9 G-3 rifles, 6 landmines, and about 4,500 rounds of ammunition.

Angolan combatants stationed in Huila wiped out 10 bandits in an operation carried out about 30 km from the Cubango municipal center. More than 200 head of cattle were recovered, and 45 people were freed from puppet control. At the Baixo Longa Commune in Cuando Cubango, FAPLA combatants clashed with a group of armed bandits, killing eight puppets and capturing an assortment of military equipment.

In Benguela, FAPLA combatants deployed in Balombo and Bocoio annihilated 10 counterrevolutionaries in operations carried out from 12 to 19 May, and seized three antitruck mines. A total of 27 peasants were freed during the attacks.

### FAPLA Pursuing UNITA 'Gangs' in Benguela

*MB301530 Luanda ANGOP in French 1330 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Benguela, 30 May (ANGOP) — Mr Kundi Payama, Benguela provincial commissioner, reported in Chongoroi municipality in Benguela Province recently, that large-scale hot pursuit operations were under way by Angolan troops against UNITA armed gangs that one week ago murdered 76 civilians at the Chicuma commune in Benguela Province. Kundi Payama stated that during the attack, the puppets also destroyed 513 homes and took more than 300 head of cattle.

The Benguela provincial commissioner, who is also the chairman of the Military Council of the Seventh Military Region, called on the local population to be vigilant because, he said, with the gradual withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola, the puppets are desperate and may attempt to perpetrate more acts of vandalism.

### Dos Santos Receives Egyptian, USSR Envoys

*MB301830 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1200 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received the Eguptian and Soviet ambassadors in separate audiences at Futungo de Belas in Luanda today. The Egyptian ambassador accredited to our country presented a personal message from President Husni Mubarak to his Angolan counterpart.

### British Company To Participate in Oil Exploration

*MB301220 Luanda ANGOP in English 0900 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Luanda, May 30 (ANGOP) — British Petroleum will participate in the Angolan contractor group of Bloc 4 of the Angolan [word indistinct] (?central platform), situated in the Province of Zaire (northern province of Angola).

This information was revealed to the press by the British ambassador in Angola, Marrack Goulding, who was addresing the opening session of a seminar for the promotion of the British oil industry. He described that the "British oil petroleum" is going to play an important role in the development of the Angolan oil resources. The group includes also the Angolan National Company of Oil (SONANGOL), the BRASPETRO, and the PETROFINA. British Petroleum will participate with 10 percent, formerly held by the excluded Portuguese oil firm PETROGAL. "Total," to which SONANGOL presented a contractual proposition, refused to share. The vice general manager of SONANGOL for hydrocarbons, Engineer Mangueira, revealed also that the British Petroleum is also interested in the eventual participation in Bloc 6.

This is the first time that a British enterprise will take part in oil exploration in Angola, and this is the result of incessant efforts in order to stimulate bilateral cooperation in the oil sector. The presentation of the British technology potentialities in Luanda will, certainly, contribute to greater cooperation in this sector. While the 23 enterprises will exhibit to the Angolans their technology and experience, the People's Republic of Angola will indicate the areas where actions are needed.

According to Engineer Mangueira, the most indicated areas for actions are the field called "Big Takula" in the north of Cabinda, and the development project of Palanca and Pacassa in Bloc 3, estimated at U.S. 1.5 billion. There is also a project of enlargement of the Luanda oil refinery and another for the eventual fabrication of ammonia and urea, using the natural gas as a raw material, which can be valued at about U.S. 1 billion.

The engineer said also that the Angolan authorities are ready to encourage creation of [words indistinct], agencies or representations in Angola of British enterprises interested in the development activities, even in Cabinda, in Soyo, in Ambriz, in Luanda or in any other area. In the ambit of this seminar, the British contractors present in Luanda will visit Cabinda, Soyo, and Luanda refinery.

### UNITA Commentary Warns Foreign Workers To Leave

*MB301023 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 30 May 84*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Compatriots, Angolan people: The fifth UNITA Congress held in Mavinga, Cuando Cubango Province, from 26 to 31 July 1982, reiterated the definition of war zones that cover the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Lunda, Malanje, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Bie, Huambo, Beguela, Huila, Moxico, and Cunene, and appealed to all foreigners working at any location in cooperation with the illegitimate, and minority government of the MPLA to immediately withdraw, due to the lack of security resulting from the civil war. The congress also pointed out that it was not UNITA's objective to molest elements of humanitarian organizations such as the International Red Cross.

In view of this declaration, UNITA can not assume any responsibility with regard to foreign firms and so-called foreign aid workers. The soldiers of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola have definite instructions from their commander in chief to attack all economic complexes, including foreign ones. The so-called foreign aid workers must leave.

In war zones, there is no security. The MPLA chieftains admit the danger that UNITA represents in its operational areas when they appeal to foreign aid workers not to move south of Parallel 10. Today, the situation has worsened and it is no longer a question of parallel 10, but leaving Angola as a whole, because there is no security in any corner of Angola. UNITA actions are evident in Luanda and Uige Provinces on the road to Zaire Province, from where our forces will soon intervene in full force through special commandos in Cabinda Province. We would not like to kill foreign aid workers because we will need them tomorrow to help us rehabilitate our economy. However, under present conditions, foreign aid workers should leave the war zones. This is what Comrade President Dr Savimbi has said. Those who ignore UNITA's appeal will be victims of their daring reluctance. Those with eyes to see, ears to hear, and minds to think, should reflect and leave.

The struggle triumphs! United around Comrade President Dr Savimbi, we shall win!

## BOTSWANA

### Vice President Returns From SADCC Meeting

*MB271224 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, arrived in Gaborone last night from Blantyre, Malawi, where he attended a 2-day meeting of Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, council of ministers.

The vice presidential delegation from Malawi included the minister of mineral resources and water affairs, Dr Gaositwe, Chiepe; the deputy permanent secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr (Mukone); the director of economic affairs in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Mr (Kenneth Matambo); the private secretary to the vice president, Mr (Sese Manhewula); and other senior government officials. Mr Mmusi, who is the chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers, was joined in Blantyre by the acting executive secretary of SADCC, Mr (Liba Mpoto Kwani), who had been in Lilongwe attending the preparatory meeting for the Council of Ministers session. One of the issues which were to be discussed during the council of ministers meeting was the preparation for the SADCC heads of state meeting to be held in Gaborone in the first week of July.

### Nigeria's Gambari To Deliver Special Message

*AB300845 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, will today in Gaborone, Botswana, deliver a special message from the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, to President

Quett Masire. Dr Gambari arrived in Botswana yesterday from Zambia in continuation of his fact-finding tour of frontline states. He had earlier delivered a similar message to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

President Kaunda in his address commended Nigeria's role in trying to achieve peace on the African Continent. He said his country supported Nigeria's role toward achieving peace in Chad.

### Meets Masire, Mogwe

*MB301826 Gaborone Domestic Service in English*
*1125 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The visiting Nigerian external affairs minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, this morning paid a courtesy call on the president, Dr Quett Masire, at his office.

Dr Gambari, who arrived in Gaborone yesterday for a 3-day visit, said that he is touring the frontline states as part of a demonstration of Nigeria's commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. He has already visited Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. Yesterday afternoon, Dr Gambari held talks with his counterpart, Mr Archibald Mogwe. It is believed the talks centered on recent developments in southern Africa.

## LESOTHO

### Jonathan Says RSA Security Pact Unnecessary

*MB260711 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 25 May 84*

[Excerpt] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that there is no need for Lesotho and South Africa to sign a nonaggression pact. Speaking at a mammoth public pitso [meeting of elders] at Hanohana in the constituency of Thaba Tele in Mohale's Hoek today, Dr Jonathan said that Lesotho had neither the intention nor the capacity to attack South Africa and that there would therefore be no point in signing a nonaggression pact.

The prime minister said, however, that Lesotho had a number of formal and informal agreements with South Africa in the economic field. This, he said, was due to the fact that the economies of the two countries were intertwined and cooperation was therefore necessary.

He said that in this context, Lesotho can consider a proposal for some form of agreement on mutual security, but not a nonaggression pact. Dr Jonathan said that Lesotho was maintaining an ongoing process of dialogue with South Africa in order to guarantee peaceful existence.

He observed that peace was the tradition of the Basotho nation inherited from King Moshoeshoe I. The prime minister added, however, that Lesotho could not pursue peace at the expense of her national dignity and sovereignty. He said that genuine peace was that which recognized the equality of all men.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Drought Kills 5,000; Bandits Hamper Relief

*MB301810 Maputo in English to Southern Africa*
*1100 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] More than 5,000 people have died since December in the drought-stricken Province of Tete in northwestern Mozambique. Changara District in the far south of the province is the worst affected, with a death toll of more than 2,500. The provincial authorities, with the assistance of international relief organizations, have mounted a massive program to get food and other supplies to the devastated areas. However, the program is being hampered by shortages of transport and fuel, and by ambushes carried out by the armed bandits. The relief organizations are flying fuel supplies into the provincial capital to alleviate the problem, and food is being distributed to the stricken areas. However, much more fuel is still needed. World Vision International has just sent 13,000 liters of petrol for Tete, and the UN Children's Fund has approved some money to buy up to 200,000 liters in Zimbabwe.

### Captured Bandit To Be Tried for Not Surrendering

*MB301740 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1030 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The residents of the (Cudze) village commune in the Massingir District of Gaza Province on 26 May captured an armed bandit, who was carrying one AKM weapon, two mortar shells, one antipersonal mine, one box of ammunition, and a quantity of other war materiel. He was presented to the residents of the district at a meeting presided over by the chief of the general staff of the 2d Brigade of Border Guard Troops in Massingir.

The armed bandit will be tried under the terms of the law on violating the people's security and state, because he did not take the opportunity to desert and turn himself into the FPLM with his weapons. It should be recalled that President Samora Machel announced in his New Year's message that armed bandits who surrendered to the FPLM with their weapons would be pardoned.

## NAMIBIA

### Bomb Explodes in Oshakati Shop; Seven Injured

*MB301334 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1323 GMT*
*30 May 84*

[Text] Windhoek, May 30, SAPA — Seven people were injured when a time bomb exploded at an Ashakati shop in northern SWA/Namibia today, police said in Windhoek. The blast at 10:50 a.m. was caused by a POM-Z, RPT POM-Z antipersonnel mine wired to two time switches. The explosive device was hidden in a dustbin at the Oshakati Leisure and Cultural Society Shop in the white residential area of the town.

### Nujoma Claims U.S. Giving RSA Aid

*MB270540 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 26 May 84*

[Text] SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma claims the United States has been giving South Africa economic aid. Speaking in Senegal, the SWAPO leader says the U.S. Reagan administration gave Pretoria more than 2 billion rand in aid in 1982. Nujoma also indicated his movement is still ready to negotiate with South Africa over Namibia's future. He stressed SWAPO was not fighting against whites but against the system of apartheid.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Soares Accepts Invitation To Visit Country

*MB301624 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Lisbon, May 30, SAPA — The Portuguese prime minister, Dr Mario Soares, has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to South Africa in the near future. This was announced by Dr Soares at a joint press conference with the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, at the conclusion of their official talks in Lisbon today.

Responding to a question, Mr Botha said he had extended such an invitation to Dr Soares who then, in response to a further question, stated his acceptance of the invitation. He said it would take place as soon as arrangements had been made through diplomatic channels for a suitable date.

### Botha Says Forces To Leave Angola in 2 Weeks

*MB301730 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The Portuguese prime minister, Dr Mario Soares, has accepted an invitation from the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to visit South Africa. The date and details of the visit have still to be determined. Our news team accompanying Mr Botha on his European visit reports that this announcement was made at an international news conference in Lisbon this afternoon given by the two prime ministers after their talks.

Asked whether the South-West African question had been touched on during their talks, Mr Botha replied that he had explained to Dr Soares that South Africa would not stand in the way of independence for the terriroty. Mr Botha said South Africa had spent 658 million rand in South-West Africa this year, excluding the cost of police and military action in the territory. Mr Botha said South Africa could not keep up such spending.

More important developments flowing from the talks and revealed at the news conference were that South Africa will have her forces out of southern Angola within a fortnight; that South Africa, Portugal, and Mozambique are to tackle joint development projects; that South Africa is prepared to negotiate a nonaggression pact with Angola under the same conditions as that concluded with Mozambique; and that South Africa and Portugal have agreed to expand trading relations.

Dr Soares said his government was only too willing to show solidarity with Angola. He said Portugal was willing to put up any form of mutual help. Dr Soares said his negotiations with Mr Botha had the full backing of his Socialist Coalition government. They were also supported by the opposition Christian Democratic Party.

Asked whether the purpose of his European visit was to lead South Africa out of its isolation, Mr Botha said he was in Europe at the invitation of several European leaders, and that he planned to put South Africa's case. Mr Botha denied that constitutional development in South Africa was aimed at leading the country out of its isolation, or at satisfying the outside world. He said such a change was in the interests of the people of South Africa.

### Student Dissent Hits Main University Centers

*MB301852 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1513 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Johannesburg, May 30, SAPA — Student dissent in South Africa's main centres continued today, and a student leader called on the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to confront the education problem when he returned from his European tour.

More than 1,000 students at the University of the Witwatersrand gathered on the central campus this morning supporting students at other universities and schools which were closed following unrest or where classes were being boycotted. Classes were not interrupted during the three-hour sit-in and march around the campus, according to a statement on behalf of the acting vice chancellor, Professor Robert Charlton.

Students sang freedom songs, chanted slogans and heard poetry readings during the protest against discriminatory education. "We must oppose detentions, bannings, and the gutter education, and strive for change, as it is the only way to bring peace to this country. As PW (the prime minister) goes on his European trip, he must know that he should return to face the people of this country with their problems," the president of the National Union of South African Students, Ms Kate Phillip, told protesters.

The demonstration was part of a national day of protest called by the Azanian Students Organisation and the Congress of South African Sutdents. The student's moderate alliance distributed South African flags and pamphlets urging colleagues to "put the republic first" and celebrate Republic Day tomorrow.

The recent education unrest has been compared with incidents which led to widespread demonstration and violence following protests against the education system in Soweto during 1976. Four schools in Attridgeville near Pretoria were recently closed when pupils and authorities disagreed over procedures and student rights. The University of Transkei closed yesterday until July 10, after three weeks of unrest that led to the deportation of five lecturers, the detention of more than 100 students, and the suspension of at least 14 students. Reports from Umtata today said most of the estimated 3,000 students enroled at the homeland's university had left campus. The detained students were expected to appear in court next week.

At the University of Cape Town, students demonstrated in support for students at Transkei, Fort Hare (Ciskei) and Turfloop (Venda). The vice rector at the University of the Western Cape, Professor J.J.F. Durand, said in a statement today that tests for the first semester could not be cancelled or postponed, following a request by 3,000 boycotting students. The students presented a list of complaints that called for the cancellation of mid-year tests, that the "exploitation of students in the cafetaria" be stopped, that the lunch hour be extended from 30 minutes to an hour, and that lectures be conducted in both English and Afrikaans.

Prof Durand said the university could not cancel the mid-year examinations because more than 800 companies and institutions had awarded bursaries to the university which required mid-year marks. He added, however, that should classes return to normal by Tuesday it would be possible to take down exams which were not written during the present boycott.

Prof Durand said it was university policy that lectures were presented in both official languages, and all deans of faculties had been instructed to pay special attention to this complaint. Extending the lunch hour would be difficult because of the lack of lecture rooms.

Classes at the Medical University of Southern Africa near Pretoria were back to normal today after a one-day boycott by about 1,000 undergraduate students protesting against the firing of a canteen worker. A MEDUNSA spokesman said the students had returned to classes today after the catering firm responsible for the canteen had agreed to reinstate the canteen worker. He said the students had boyucotted classes yesterday in "sympathy" with the fired worker, whom they demanded should be reinstated. The problem was resolved after discussions between the university authorities and the catering firm, which agreed to reinstate the dismissed worker, said the spokesman. "Everything is back to normal today. The students all returned to class and ate their meals at the canteen again," the spokesman said.

## Maputo Reports RSA Security Commission Meeting

*MB251840 Maputo in English to Southern Africa*
*1800 GMT 25 May 84*

[Text] The Mozambique-South Africa Joint Security Commission met in Pretoria today for its fourth round of talks since it was set up after the Nkomati nonaggression pact last March. A press statement issued after today's meeting said the two sides have reviewed the progress made in meeting the security concerns of both countries, and discussed further steps that could be taken to bring about a climate of peace.

The statement said the commission had noted with satisfaction that actions had been taken and public statements made which confirmed the commitment of both governments to carry out the Nkomati Accord in letter and in spirit. The commission also recommended the establishment of a permanent joint subcommission to consider questions arising in the vicinity of the common border, such as illegal immigration, stock theft, and poaching. Today's meeting took place just 2 days after the first anniversary of a South African Air Force attack on Matola near Maputo, in which six people were killed.

## AZAPO Files for Return of Confiscated Documents

*MB300948 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English*
*30 May 84 p 3*

[By Rich Mkhondo]

[Text] The Azanian Peoples Organisation (AZAPO) yesterday filed urgent interdicts with the supreme courts countrywide for the return of documents confiscated by the security police in countrywide raids on organisation members and offices last week. An AZAPO spokesman, Mr George Wauchope, said the Durban Supreme Court would sit today while the others were exepcted to sit early next week.

Three months ago AZAPO successfully applied for the return of more than 2,000 copies of their magazine, *FRANK TALK*, which were confiscated in Durban.

Security police raided AZAPO'S Johannesburg offices and the homes of at least 20 prominent members throughout the country in what Major Victor Haynes of the SAP Division of Public Relations said was part of a "routine investigation." At the end of the four-hour search of organisation offices, the police confiscated filing cabinets, t-shirts, typewriters and documents. Observers believed last week that the raids were an attempt by the government to cripple the organisation just before the commemoration of the demonstrations of June 16, 1976.

## Wins Court Case

*MB301958 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1900 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] The Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] has won a court case against the Security Police. A Natal Supreme Court judge has ruled police must return documents seized from AZAPO members. Carmel Rickard has the story:

[Begin Rickard Recording] In a judgment handed down just before 1800 this evening, Judge Didcott ruled that search warrants issued by a Durban magistrate on 21 May are to be set aside. All goods and all documents seized by police from Natal AZAPO members during the search on 22 May are also to be returned. Costs are to be paid by the state. Judge Didcott ruled against the magistrate because he said the magistrate had not shown that he acted on any grounds except the opinion of police, not backed by any facts. He said this was the conclusion he had to reach because in spite of being given every opportunity to do so, the magistrate had not advanced any good reason for the issuing of the search warrants. Commenting on the claim by AZAPO that the police were harassing the organization, Judge Dicott said that it they were on AZAPO's back for harassment only, then it was time they got off. [end recording]

Justice Didcotts's decision comes hours after a statement on the matter in parliament. In reply to a question in the assembly, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said that the documents would not returned to their owners because they might be used as evidence at a later stage.

### Minister Urges Colored, Indians To Use Rights

*MB250902 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 May 84*

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says the gaining of political rights in itself means very little, but political rights pay dividends if they are exercised. Mr Heunis said during the debate on his budget vote in the House of Assembly that the new dispensation would not bring any advantages for the Colored and Indian people if they did not make use of their political rights. He said that voting in the elections on 22 and 28 August was more than just a civic duty. It was the right that should be exercised by everyone who was concerned with the progress of the Colored and Indian groups.

Mr Heunis said further that the new Constitution was the result of a difficult, and at times traumatic process for the whites of South Africa. He said that if the hand that had been extended was rejected it would not need a prophet to predict that peaceful constitutional reform would suffer a severe and possibly a fatal setback. Mr Heunis said that South Africa did not draw up constitutions to satisfy the outside world, but to try to meet the demands and needs of the country itself.

### Botha Begins Eight-Nation European Tour

For reportage on the visit to Portugal and other West European countries, including the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, by Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha, including his 29 May arrival in Portugal and talks with President Eanes and Prime Minister Soares, see the Portugal section of the 30 May Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

## SWAZILAND

### Government Denies Report on Release of ANC

*MB261116 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 26 May 84 p 1*

[Text] The Government has dismissed as "absolute nonsense" South African agency reports that charges against ANC cadres who were found with arms of war had been dropped. The reports said the Swaziland Government had clinched a deal with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda that the charges would be withdrawn and they would be flown out of the country. There were even suggestions that some were already being ferried out of the country by aircraft.

The Minister Without Portfolio, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, said the ANC issue had never been discussed with Dr Kaunda. "Even the reports that Dr Kaunda had been asked to mediate were mere speculation and no one has told us anything about it," Mr Mnisi said. "We will never interfere with the courts. The law will take its due processes," he added.

A member of the Supreme Council of State and a senior member of the Royal family who were approached by *THE SWAZI NEWS* on the reports were surprised and said they knew nothing of the sort. The Prince said: "Are these the gentlemen who keep on writing ficticious stories about Swaziland in their papers?" The Supreme Council member said: "No, these are Swazis, it's the people across the border who write trash."

The Prince said: "I admire these people for their imaginative minds. They create stories form thin air." And the Minister of Interior, Mr King Mtethwa, said ANC members who had paid their fines or completed their sentences would be kept in custody until they are deported to countries of their choice.

### ANC Man Arrested in Connection With Shootout

*MB300936 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 May 84 pp 1, 16*

[By *TIMES* reporter]

[Excerpt] An ANC operative and his Swazi lover are being held in Manzini for questioning in connection with the fatal shooting of a policeman last moth. Police arrested the man after a street scuffle near the Manzini remand centre after they had received a tip-off. He is being held on suspicion of the murder of a police inspector who died in a shoot-out with ANC members during a police operation at Zakhele last month.

## ZAMBIA

### Nigeria's Gambari Brings Message to Kaunda

*AB291536 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 May 84*

[Text] Nigeria has again been commended for her contribution to efforts to achieve peace on the African continent. The commendation was made in Lusaka today by the President of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, while receiving a special message form the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari. President Kaunda cited Nigeria's role to bring the lasting peace to Chad, a move which he said, Zambia fully supported. He remarked that African leaders should regard problems in any part of the continent as one facing the whole Africa and to be tackled as such.

The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, who delivered the message, thanked the president for the warm reception accorded him and his team since their arrival in Lusaka. Dr Gambari later visited the Nigerian High Commission in Lusaka where he briefed the officials on the latest developments in the country. The minister has since left for Gaborone, Botswana in continuation of his fact-finding tour of frontline states.

### Rwandan President, Kaunda Address Rally

*MB301954 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 May 84*

[Text] Visiting Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana has highly commended the Zambian people for their high-quality political maturity, and said they should be proud of this, and His Excellency President Kaunda described Major General Habyarimana as a solid pan-Africanist who is providing the kind of leadership that is needed on the continent — that of building bridges. The two presidents were speaking at a massive rally held in front of the Bank of Zambia Building and adjacent to Freedom House along Lusaka's (Cairo) Road this afternoon.

The Rwandan leader said that his delegation highly appreciated the quality of mobilization of the people of Zambia as demonstrated by the warm welcome accorded to them since their arrival, adding that this was a show of Zambians' political maturity. On foreign policy, he said Rwanda pursues a policy of peaceful coexistence, good neighborliness, nonalignment, and support for all those who are still struggling for independence. He also thanked Lusaka party militants for the numerous gifts showered on him, and he noted that, since most of them were from their sweat on the soil, they were a sign of their deep friendship and confidence in him and the people of Rwanda. Introducing his guest, Dr Kaunda reiterated the love and respect Zambians have for Maj Gen Habyarimana, who he described as a great son of Africa for having transformed a nation riddled with tribal conflicts and division into a united one.

Earlier in the day, President Habyarimana and Mrs Habyarimana, accompanied by party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba and Mrs Mulemba, toured Kafue Textiles and African Chemicals of Zambia and Chilanga Cement, Limited.

Meanwhile, a thunderous welcome awaits the Rwandan leader, Maj Gen Habyarimana, when he arrives in Kitwe tomorrow for a day's visit. Managers of parastatal organizations, heads of government departments, and businessmen in the area have been asked to release their employees to enable them to welcome the Rwandan head of state. President Habyarimana, who is leading a 30-man delegation, will be accompanied to the copperbelt by party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba.

### Kaunda Hails Uganda's Post-Amin Recovery

*MB252030 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 May 84*

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has expressed Zambia's hope that Uganda will return to her position as the pearl of Africa now that Idi Amin's reign of terror has been disposed of. Dr Kaunda was speaking when the visiting speaker of the Ugandan parliament, Mr (Francis Butajira), called on him at State House today. The president told the visiting speaker, who is leading a parliamentary delegation, that what happended to Uganda during the reign of dictator Idi Amin was a tragedy to Africa, and to a country once considered the pearl of Africa.

He described visits between the two countries as important, saying this was the surest way of building African unity. Dr Kaunda also said that Zambia felt proud to see Uganda returning to normality, and he urged Ugandans to forge ahead in constructing a truly democratic Uganda. President Kaunda also lauded the efforts of the speaker of the Zambian National Assembly, Mr Robinson Nabulyato, in maintaining democratic principles in Zambia. Mr (Butajira) praised President Kaunda's peace efforts and thanked Zambia for assisting Uganda to restore its democracy.

### Kaunda Urges Israel To Drop 'Belligerant Attitude'

*MB310806 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has urged Israel to take advantage of security guarantees from the United States and work towards having better relations with Arab neighbors. Dr Kaunda said it was time Israel abandoned her belligerent attitude towards the problems with her neighbos. The president was speaking last night when he received visiting British Jewish Labor member of the parliament, Mr (Gresel Jana), who is in Zambia in his capacity as president of the Commonwealth Jewish Council. Mr (Jana), who is accompanied by his wife, met the president at State House in the company of prominent Lusaka businesman, Mr (Abe Galun), who is also Jewish.

The president explained that Israel's attitude towards Arab neighbors had caused Zambia and other African states to sever relations with it following the 1973 Middle East war. He revealed that Israel had sent a number of secret emissaries whom he had met secretly in the past, but until Israel changed her attitude towards her neighbors, there cannot be much progress in relations.

Mr (Jana), who said he would pass on Dr Kaunda's message, urged the president to try and utilize his well-known sincerity and impartiality, and put it to good use in the Middle East to bring peace to the troubled Holy Land. Mr (Jana) presented Dr Kaunda with a book on Moses and the prophets, while Mr (Galun) presented the president with an album of a synagogue, to which Dr Kaunda had lent his support.

## ZIMBABWE

### Nigeria's Gambari Holds Talks With Mangwende

*AB280635 Dakar PANA in English 1605 GMT 27 May 84*

[Text] Harare, 27 May (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria's minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, has said that an economically strong Nigeria is good not only for Nigerians but for Africa and the black race. The southern Africa correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reports that Dr Gambari was speaking on Friday in Harare at a luncheon given in his honor by his Zimbabwean counterpart, Dr Witness Mangwende.

The Minister told his host that the administration consisted of people with a sense of direction, dynamism, and commitment, and whose principal objective was the economic salvation of the country. He said that although the new administration inherited immense social, economic and security problems, it was still committed to the struggle for freedom and justice in southern Africa. He also assured Dr Mangwende of Nigeria's readiness to help in every way possible toward the consolidation of Zimbabwe's hard-won independence and the restoration of peace and stability in the country.

Dr Gambari said that Nigeria could not but support any country in southern Africa that signed a pact which could stop South Africa's destabilization of the region. South Africa is a colonialist in Namibia, an expansionist in Angola, a destabiliser in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and a racist in its territory, so our recognition of the circumstances leading to the Nkomati nonaggression accord should not confer the badge of respectability on this enemy of African, he said.

Dr Gambari warned that the unresolved conflicts in Chad and the Western Sahara were threatening the survival of the OAU. No single issue or set of issues, no single country or set of countries should be so strong as to destroy the continuity of the organization, he said.

Earlier, Dr Mangwende had praised Nigeria for the moral, diplomatic and material support which it had given to Zimbabwe since its independence in 1980. The Zimbabwean minister said that bilateral relations between the two countries were further strengthened when Nigeria pledged 10 million naira (about 13 million dollars) to Zimbabwe's post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction programme.

Dr Mangwende also thanked Nigeria for giving Zimbabwe technical assistance in the fields of aviation, engineering, and the training of members of the Zimbabwe National Army. The two ministers and high ranking officials from both countries had earlier held private discussions aimed at implementing some other aspects of the trade and technical cooperation agreement signed in October 1982.

A source at the Foreign Ministry said that the two sides reached an agreement on the construction of an administrative staff college for Zimbabwe, to be financed by Nigeria under the technical assistance programmed.

## British Minister of State Visits Harare

*MB280741 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 May 84*

[Text] A British minister of state, Mr John Stanley, arrived in Zimbabwe today for 4 days of talks with government officials. Mr Stanley is a minister of state for the Armed Forces. He also expected to confer with the British military advisory team which is in Zimbabwe. He leaves Harare for London on Thursday.

## Mugabe Addresses Nation on Africa Day

*MB260806 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 May 84*

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has spoken to the nation on radio and television commemorating Africa Day. Referring to the aims and objects of the OAU, Com-rade Mugabe said its liberation committee has acquited itself honorably and stood the test of time. However, he added that although contributions had been made and acknowledged, and victories achieved in various fields, the struggle for the total liberation of Africa continues. He pointed out that Azanians and Namibians need support to enable them to redouble their efforts for a protracted struggle for freedom.

The UN Security Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia has not worked. Hopes have been dashed by obstacles placed in its way by the racist Pretoria regime aided by some Western powers. Comrade Mugabe said the situation in apartheid-ruled South Africa itself threatened to slide the southern African region into strife, and instead of solving its internal problems, the country has embarked on a vicious policy of promoting destabilization in neighboring states. In view of these threats, the prime minister appeals to all countries in the region to unite and consolidate their political and economic independence in the light of points refelected in the OAU Charter.

Meanwhile, the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, says the main cause of trouble in South Africa is its widely condemned apartheid policy. Comrade Mugabe [as heard] has suggested that the policy should be abolished; otherwise raising the country's hope for peace and harmony will remain a daydream.

## Official Urges Support for Mozambique Refugees

*MB310642 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 May 84*

[Text] The Mashonaland East provicial governor, Comrade Rwizi Ziyenge, has appealed to nongovernmental organizations and workers to give maximum support to Mozambican refugees in this country. Comrade Ziyenge made the appeal when he presented the refugees with blankets, clothes, soap, and food worth more than 1,000 dollars at a temporary refugee camp in (Modzi) yesterday. The camp holds 600 Mozambican refugees. The governor said the assistance given is a token of the friendship which exists between Zimbabwe and Mozambique.